

ARMY

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FORCES

JOURNAL.

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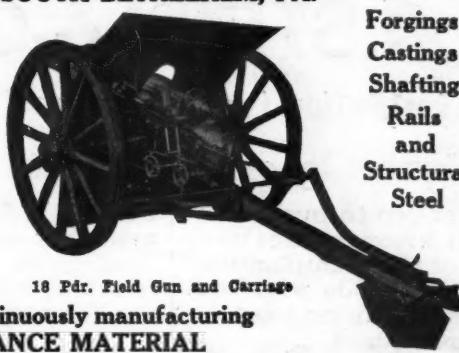
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A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, B-1, B-2, B-3.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

We omit the stations of the Marine Corps this week. The only changes since the list appeared in our issue of last week, page 979, are the following: Capt. Davis B. Wills, A.Q.M., is in charge of the A.P.M. Office, New York. The 15th Company has changed station from Philadelphia to Pensacola, Fla.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Under the direction of E. P. Bertholf, the Captain Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, there has been prepared a "Handbook on Care and Operation of Gasoline Engines," issued by the Government Printing Office, the author of which is Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Prall, U.S.C.G. The purpose of the excellent little book is to serve as a primer to those desiring information as to this popular type of engine, who are entirely unacquainted with the subject, and for this reason it is written with a commendable absence of technical terms of a character that

often prove a stumbling-block and detriment to beginners in the use of these engines. There is a complete dictionary of all terms used included and a table giving a list of possible causes of "breakdown" with suggested remedies. In view of the present growth of our motor boat fleet for coast defense service, this book is both timely and valuable to the amateur motor boatman who may, in the future, be of great help in defending our country.

From the brilliant pen of Bertrand Russell we have a volume published by The Century Company, entitled "Why Men Fight; a Method of Abolishing the International Duel." Mr. Russell is of the opinion that "none of the issues in the war is as important as peace; that harm done by a peace which does not concede all that we desire is as nothing in comparison with the harm done by a continuation of the fighting." Starting from the mistaken conception that war is the result of a "spirit of international hatred," Mr. Russell must of necessity arrive at false conclusions. When nations are engaged in a struggle for existence concession is not so easy to them as it is to the preachers of peace at any price.

"Leonard Wood, Prophet of Preparedness," by Isaac F. Mascosson, is a "character study of the most distinguished living American soldier, told in terms of a life of action embodying in deed and speech the national service that the United States must have to maintain her world place." Published by John Lane Company, New York.

Zephine Humphrey, whose work is familiar to readers of the Atlantic Monthly, is the author of "Grail Fire," which E. P. Dutton and Company publish. It tells the story of a young man who becomes conscious of a vocation for the priesthood, and of the struggle between his religion and his love for a beautiful young girl.

Major Frank D. Ely, 15th Inf., Tientsin, China, issues a pamphlet entitled "Battle Fire—Its Waste and Control" that makes "a plan for the application of successful industrial method in promoting real preparedness for national defense" through the addition to the rifles used by our troops of the mechanical device, the battle control. He shows through historical records of actual combat of how much waste there is in rifle fire through the tendency of men to fire high and illustrates how, through the addition of the battle control to the piece, hits will be probable instead of, as now, only being possible.

"All for France" is the title of a little illustrated volume published by Sturgis and Walton Company, New York, consisting of extracts from the letters of a French Artillery officer who was mortally wounded during a bombardment near Verdun and died on the field of battle. The book is published for the benefit of the widow and two children of the dead hero.

"Alice in Wonderland" is inimitable, but unfortunately it is not beyond parody, and endless is the list of those who have used it as framework on which to hang com-



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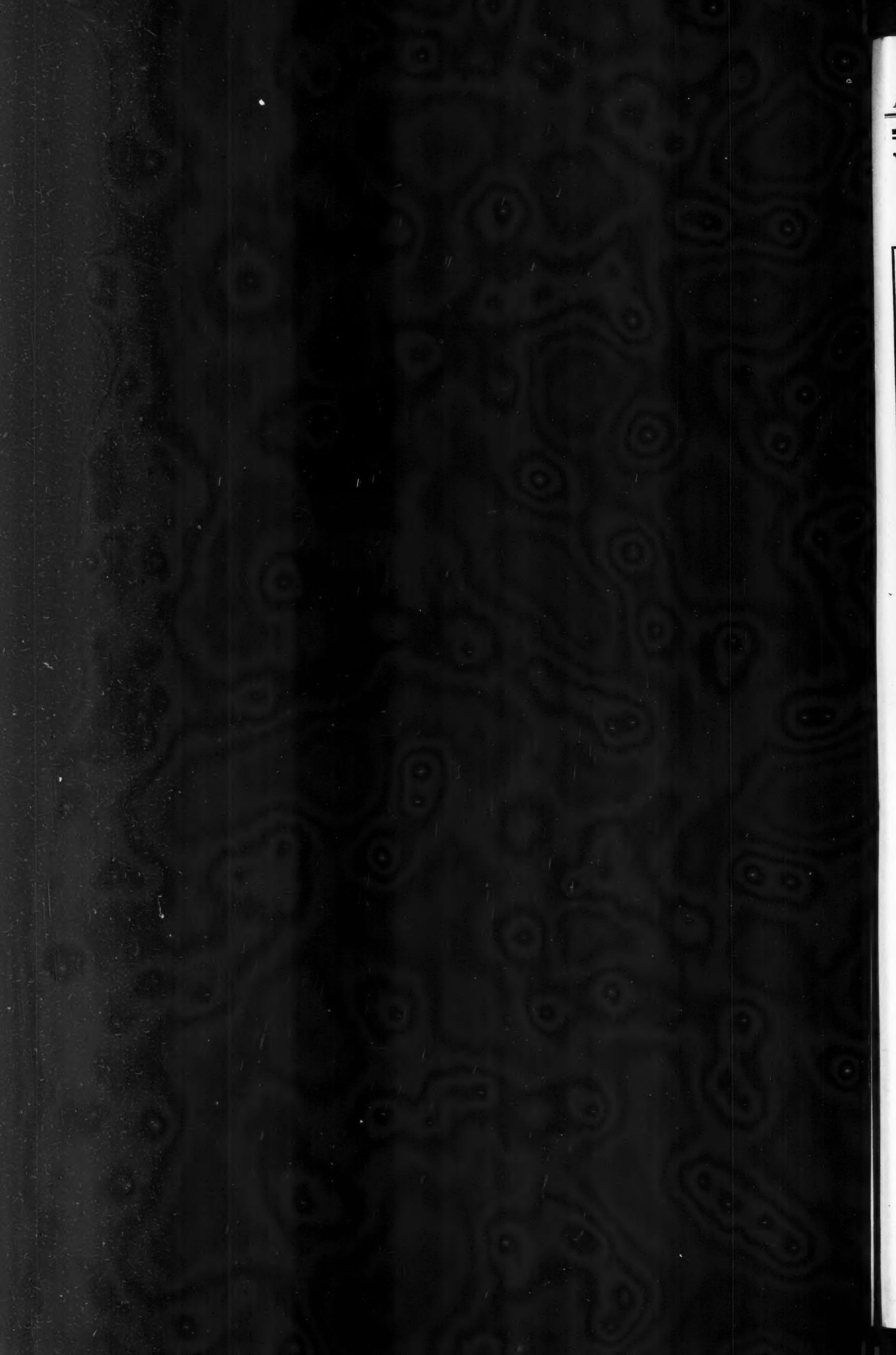
When the railroad leading into Verdun was put out of commission by German guns, General Joffre called up 1800 White Trucks and a few hundred Italian trucks. These machines, having shown their value in a whole year of transport service, were designated as the Great Headquarters Reserve, the last resort of the Verdun forces in the matter of transportation.

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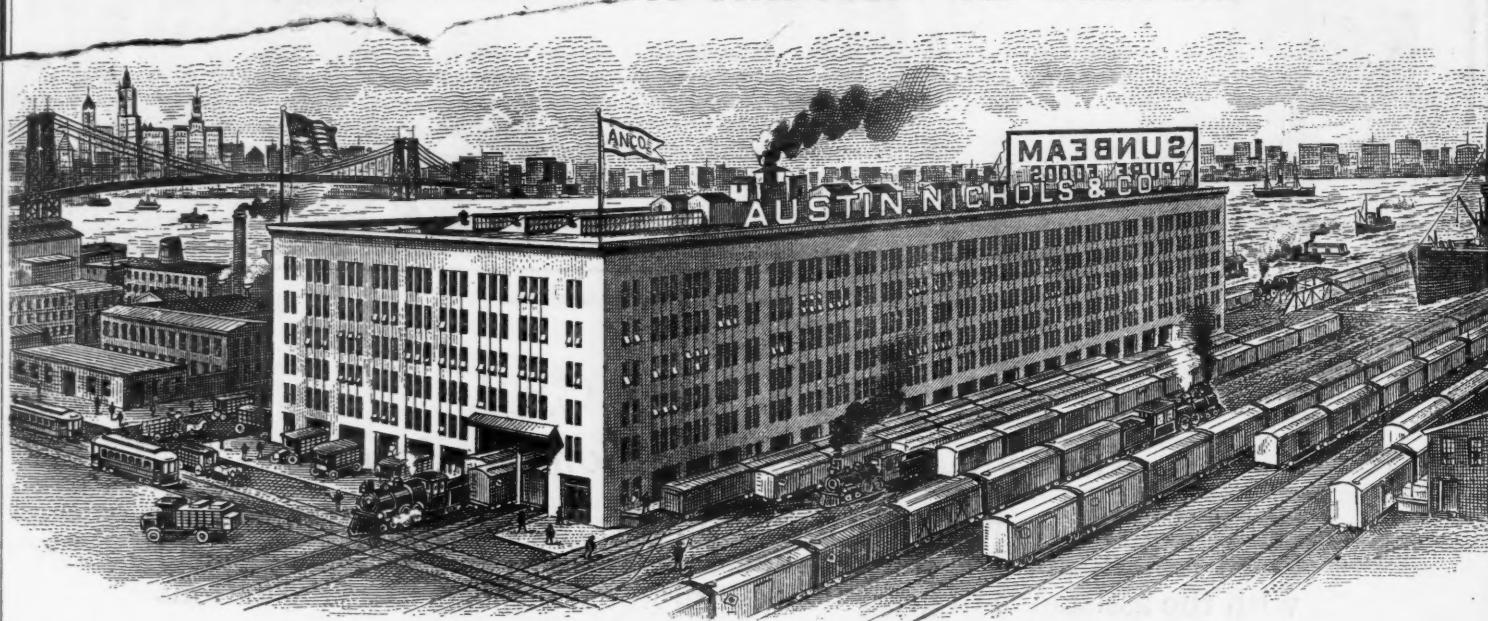
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FRONT VIEW OF FACTORY—SHOWING RAILWAY TERMINAL AND SHIPPING FACILITIES

ment on the event of the moment. Horace Wyatt in "Malice in Kulturland" with Prussian methods in war and diplomacy as his theme, is the most recent example. Published by E. P. Dutton and Company.

In "Woman" Vance Thompson gives a comprehensive account of the causes of the feminist movement, studies the unrest of women and traces its causes with insight and keen analysis of the subject. Published by E. P. Dutton and Company.

AS TO DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

In the Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th Edition, Vol. 28, page 316, we find the following on the subject of declaration of war:

"Practice as regards declarations of war has hitherto varied. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870 was preceded by a deliberate declaration. In the war between Japan and China there was no declaration. The delivery of an ultimatum specifying those terms, the compliance with which is demanded within a specified time, is practically a conditional declaration of war which becomes absolute in case of non-compliance. Thus the note communicated by the United States to Spain on April 20, 1898, demanded the 'immediate withdrawal of all the land and sea forces from Cuba,' and gave Spain three days to accept these terms. On the evening of April 22, the United States seized several Spanish vessels, and hostilities were thus opened. In the case of the Transvaal War, the declaration also took the form of an ultimatum. A special Hague convention adopted at the Conference of 1907 now provides that hostilities 'must not commence without previous and explicit warning in the form of a reasoned declaration of war or of an ultimatum with conditional declaration of war.' It also provides that the existence of a state of war must be notified to the neu-

tral powers and shall not take effect in regard to them until after the receipt of the notification which may be given by telegraph. Most of the good effect of the provision, however, is negated by the qualification that neutral powers cannot rely on the absence of notification if it is clearly established that they were in fact aware of the existence of a state of war."

Concerning the conduct of war the Encyclopedia says: "Too much confidence must not be placed in regulations concerning the conduct of war. Military necessity, the heat of action, the violence of the feelings which come into play will always at times defeat the most skilfully-combined rules diplomacy can devise. Still, such rules are a sign of conditions of public opinion which serve as a restraint upon the commission of barbarities among civilized peoples. The European operations in China consequent on the 'Boxer' rising showed how distance from European criticism tends to loosen that restraint. On the other hand, it was significant that both the United States and Spain, who were not parties to the Declaration of Paris, found themselves, in a war confined to them, under the necessity of observing provisions which the majority of civilized states have agreed to respect."

WOMAN'S MISSION OF SYMPATHY.

In an article on "The Lost Cause," in the Atlantic Monthly for April, James Morris Morgan tells this story: "I went one day to a tobacco warehouse, then used as a hospital, to see my friend Capt. F. W. Dawson, who was very seriously wounded. The ladies of Richmond were very kind to the wounded, and out of their scanty means they managed to make dainties which they would carry to the hospitals and distribute themselves. The day was hot; I found my friend lying on a

cot near the open front door, so weak that he could not speak above a whisper; and after greeting him and speaking some words of cheer, I saw that he was anxious to tell me something. I leaned over him to hear what he had to say, and the poor fellow whispered in my ear, 'Jimmie, for God's sake make them move my cot to the back of the building.'

"I assured him that he had been placed in the choicest spot in the hospital, where he could get any little air that might be stirring; but he still insisted that he wanted to be moved, giving as a reason that every lady who entered the place washed his face and fed him with meat-jelly. The result was that his face felt sore and he was stuffed so full of jelly that he was most uncomfortable. As he was so weak, he could not defend himself, and the women would not listen to his protests.

"Shaking with laughter, I delivered his request to the head surgeon, who pinned a notice on Dawson's sheet to this effect: 'This man must be washed and fed only by the regular nurses.' Dawson was a gallant soldier and served on the staffs of J. E. B. Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee, and General Longstreet. He recovered from his wounds and in 1873 married my sister Sarah." This recalls the story told during the Civil War of a poor fellow lying deathly sick in the hospital. He was approached by a tender hearted woman who asked him what she could do for him. "I presume you can wash my face," he said. "It has been washed already only six times by other kind women, but I do not know of anything else you can do for me."

A bill has been introduced in the Chinese senate at Pekin for the erection of a bronze statue of John Hay, former American Secretary of State, to commemorate the stand of the United States in support of the open-door policy in China and its action in refunding the Boxer indemnity.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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THE PRESIDENT'S CALL TO ARMS.

The President of the United States spoke to the ears of all the world when he delivered to the Congress of the United States, at Washington, on April 2, his message upon the subject of our relations to Imperial Germany. It was so elevated in tone, so sound in logic and so eloquent in expression that it was received with a tumult of applause led by the Chief Justice of the United States and responded to by men of all parties with such heartiness that the halls of the Representative Chamber echoed and re-echoed. In view of the representative character of the assemblage, embracing the two Houses of Congress and the Supreme Court, it was a nation applauding and the response of the nation to the President's call to arms should be and, no doubt, will be instant and hearty. President Wilson summarized the incidents showing the disregard by the German government of "all restraints of law and humanity," concluding with this statement:

"I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law, which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished; but always with a clear view at least of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded."

"This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world."

"I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be."

"The present German warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways in which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation,

but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion. * * *

"Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents.

"There is one choice we cannot make; we are incapable of making: We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it, and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

The President next showed what the action he advised would involve, specifically noting the necessity for the full equipment of the Navy and "the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war, at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service; and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

"In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished," said the President, "we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field, and we should help them in every way to be effective there."

Declaring that we have no quarrel with the German people, discriminating between them and the German autocracy, and referring appreciatively to the overthrown of Russian autocracy, the President went on to say:

"Autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact of Russian origin, in character or purpose, and now it has been shaken, and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor."

"One of the things that have served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce."

"Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our courts of justice, that the intrigues, which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country, have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction, of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States."

"Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them, because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us, and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience."

"That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence."

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend, and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish what we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world."

"We are now about to accept gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus and for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its people, the German peoples included, for the rights of nations great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience."

"The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planned upon the trusted foundations of political liberty."

"We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no con-

quest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been as secure as the faith and the freedom of the nation can make them."

"We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose."

"If there should be disloyalty it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there, and without countenance except f. m a lawless and malignant few."

MILITARY TRAINING.

No question now before the United States is more important than military training. It cannot be disposed of by revamping manuals, by adhering to old practices, or by assuming it has been solved for us. Nationalizing defense is not a new thing, but for us it must be considered a new thing. We have attempted to do it again and again, and in our one serious war we were compelled to do what most forethinking countries do in peace. In the Civil War we were forced to the draft both North and South. This leaves out the vital thing, as it secures only untrained men. It is simply the un-intelligent way that is forced by necessity. Compulsory training is the intelligent result of forethinking.

We already have a law that classes all of the able-bodied citizens as liable to military duty, but we lack the intelligence to provide the training that would make these men fit for that duty. It is obvious that in asserting the right to service we admit the obligation to provide training for that service. Further if we have that duty of training, it is manifest that the supreme thing required of the War Department is to work out the details of such training to their ultimate expression; that is the War Department, through the agency of its General Staff, should be informed and should have the plans for military training organized and standardized to the highest and most effective degree. If it fails in that it fails in all.

Administration alone can accomplish nothing. Administration absolutely requires trained operatives before operation is possible; therefore, the first consideration of administration is to build up the system whereby trained operatives can be secured and assured. This is fundamental for military administration and operation. Military administration depends on trained enlisted men for its operation. The enlisted man is trained by the regimental officers. Our regimental officers have some training in training enlisted men, but most of their training is officers' training and our Service Schools have that plainly in view in all of their courses. We have officers' schools at posts, but they have little of the standardizing influence of the Service Schools. The post schools represent personal views rather than collective convictions.

The enlisted man's training under our practice is divided into two parts: First, the routine; second, a multitude of methods that he seldom, if ever, sees to be derived from and controlled by a few forms of situations, a few basic rules of action, and a few essential methods. Until he is made to note that this is so his training is not and cannot be either intelligent or progressive. It will lack real organization and system, and when his hard and fast training meets anything unusual he will be unable to interpret it as something related to a known thing, and control, which is the essential of discipline, will be at the best difficult.

Our Infantry Drill Regulations is written around the idea of uniform tactical training, yet the Service is full of men who cannot give a definite expression for uniform tactical training. If our General Staff will produce a book on uniform tactical training, which will enable the average enlisted man to see that tactics rests on a few simple things, a book that explains the relation of these few simple things to each other, and shows how the most complex tactical things are derived from, explained by, and related to these few simple fundamentals, the enlisted man can be trained to an intelligent interest in, and understanding of, the different steps of his training. He can progress faster, not only in the quantity, but in the quality of his training because he can organize it by means of these (not to exceed eleven) fundamentals.

The training opinions and convictions of a country are best expressed by its official lists of training subjects and by the comparative training values of the different subjects as evidenced by the weights assigned to each. These lists and weights offer a complete exposition of the official standard of military training, as it is; in fact, the official judgment on the comparative training values of the different subjects dealt with.

The various orders which prescribe the subjects of an examination for a commission make plain a country's position on military training. They make known what a country wants in an officer and what it officially regards as military qualifications. It is interesting to study these orders as constructive and fundamental processes for building up general tactical training.

The annual report for 1916 of Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, U.S.A., retired, in his capacity as Chief Inspector of the "Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles," an organization maintained by the railroads of the United States, is of unusual interest owing to the fact that a considerable portion of the report is devoted to the Black Tom explosion in New York harbor, July 30, 1916, which caused a property loss of \$20,000,000 and which, Colonel Dunn states, "resulted from a fire that was started maliciously or accidentally." Colonel Dunn says in his general comments on this explosion: "This disastrous explosion must be classed as one of the results of the war in Europe. The contracts for explosives and ammunition accepted by the manufacturers in the United States necessitated in unprecedented quantities the transportation of these dangerous articles to tidewater. Even under normal conditions it is impracticable for the railways to transport explosives in special trains. The Federal regulations recognize this necessity and fix the precautions to be observed on the assumption that dangerous articles will move in the regular stream of traffic. To anticipate and prevent such congestion as that at Black Tom, effective Federal regulations over water carriers are needed. Such regulations cannot be made effective unless authorized by Federal law. The original draft of the present Federal law for regulation of land carriers was proposed and advocated by a committee representing the railways and the manufacturers of explosives in the United States. This draft called for regulation of this dangerous traffic on land and water. For some unknown reason the water carriers were not included in the law."

* * * In spite of the apparent desire of the Congress (as indicated by the changes made by it in the original draft) to exempt water carriers from this kind of regulation, the Bureau of Explosives in its efforts to promote safety in the necessary transportation in interstate commerce of dangerous articles of all kinds, has persisted in its advocacy of uniform law. Through the assistance and co-operation in these efforts of Honorable W. C. Adamson, chairman of the committee on Interstate Commerce of the House, H. R. 15,390, whose passage will remedy this defect in the present Federal law, is now before the Congress. All citizens, and especially the innocent sufferers by the Black Tom explosion, should appreciate that the passage of this bill is important to safety."

In view of the fact that March 30 was the fiftieth anniversary of the purchase by the United States of Alaska there is a particular timeliness in the annual report of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska for the fiscal year, 1916, which has just reached us. The report shows that between the formal organization of the board on May 15, 1905, and the close of the fiscal year covered by the report the sum of \$3,390,122.72 has been expended for making wagon roads bridges and trails, a total that is a little less than half the sum paid for the whole of Alaska. The mileage constructed and maintained up to date includes 290 miles of wagon roads, 529 miles of winter sled roads, and 2,210 miles of trails. Congress, at its last session, appropriated \$500,000, principally for the further improvement of the Valdez-Fairbanks military and post road. Col. W. P. Richardson, U.S.A., who is the president of the board, notes the following changes in the personnel of the board have been made since the date of the last annual report: Major P. W. Davison, Inf., has been assigned to duty with the board as secretary and disbursing officer, and 1st Lieutenant (now Capt.) J. C. Mehaffey, Corps of Engrs., as engineer officer of the board; relieving 1st Lieutenant L. A. Kunz, Inf., and Capt. Glen E. Edgerton, Corps of Engineers, respectively. The price paid to Russia for Alaska was \$7,200,000. Alaska contains nearly 600,000 square miles. Mining is the principal industry—gold, silver, copper, and coal; indeed, the coal and copper, at present not entirely developed, may exceed the gold output in value. Next come fisheries. It has been now demonstrated that certain grasses, grains, live stock, and vegetables are adapted to the climate. More directly to reach the coal fields, and also the navigable waters of the interior, Congress three years ago authorized the construction of a railway and appropriated \$35,000,000. This railway will make available not only mines and waterways, but also many thousands of acres of agricultural lands. It is said that Alaska may have as much arable land as has Finland, a country which not only supports a population of 2,500,000, but exports grain, live stock, butter and cheese.

More than \$20,000 is being held by the Pension Office for payment to 410 veterans of the Civil War or their widows who now are resident in Germany. The annual sum sent to Germany when conditions permit uninterrupted communication is \$82,515. Owing to the severance of diplomatic relations the last quarterly payment necessarily has been held up. It is learned that 4,359 pensioners of this government now are residing abroad, nearly half of them being in Canada, however. Only thirty-five are residents of Austria-Hungary.

"Commendation should be given the National Red Cross Association at Washington for its generous assistance in maintaining a reading and recreation room in El Paso, Texas, for the benefit of the Regular soldiers in the district," writes a correspondent at El Paso. "The reading room was opened last July in connection with the receiving and distributing depot of the National Association and was for the use of all soldiers, but for several months it was used primarily by the National Guardsmen in El Paso. It was fitted up with steamer chairs, tables, on which to write or play games; a long table filled with books, papers and magazines, and the donation of a Victrola added greatly to the pleasure of the men. The room proved a great boon to several thousand of the Militia, as it was the only place in the city where they felt that they were really and truly welcome, and where it cost nothing to go; in consequence there were many days and evenings when two and three hundred men went in and out and got away for a little while from camp life, so new to many of them. Upon the departure of the last of the Militia, as there would be no further shipments from other localities in connection with them, the National Association, for that reason, decided to close the depot. But shortly after the Regular soldiers came out of Mexico, they, too, found the Red Cross room a welcome place in which to gather. Noting this, an effort was made by the officers of the local chapter to keep it open for the benefit of the Regulars, and we are glad to say this will be done with the generous assistance of the National Association. The room was most ably managed by Miss Anne B. Butterfield, cousin of a prominent business man,

and since last October she has been assisted by Miss Grace V. Logan and since January by Miss Evelyn Logan. More should be done in this line for the Regular soldier who is cut off from most things that make life pleasant and who, as I have learned in talks with many of them, particularly the young soldier, feels that no one is interested in him personally or cares; and yet these soldiers are the men who defend our country with their lives at a moment's call."

The eleventh biennial report of the Valley Forge Park Commission of the state of Pennsylvania for the calendar year 1916 has just reached us and contains records of the work done in the park during the past year, with reproductions of photographs of the Washington and Star Redoubts that were erected in 1778 and restored by the Park Commission in 1916, and the bronze statue of Major Gen. Baron von Steuben emplaced in the same period. These two redoubts were constructed from a drawing of a typical redoubt for field guns of the period of the Revolutionary War furnished by Col. George A. Zinn, C.E., U.S.A. Owing to the absence of Colonel Zinn, who was on duty on the Mexican border, the reconstruction could not be examined by him. The report continues:

"Under these circumstances we applied to Major Oscar T. Crosby, formerly of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who requested Col. John Biddle, Corps of Engineers and Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, to aid us in this interesting historical undertaking. Whereupon Colonel Biddle kindly gave us such information as the West Point Library afforded, and upon our sending him a photograph of the Washington Redoubt restored and equipped with field guns, he referred the matter of examination and report to Col. G. J. Feiger, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, and forwarded to us a copy of the report as follows: 'I have examined the photograph and have no criticism to offer. It is probable that the interior slope was revetted and the area between the gun banks was at a lower level to give more cover to infantry that manned the parapets between the guns. These details are, however, not essential, as the revetments, which were probably of gabions, fascines, etc., would soon decay.'

The depopulation of the Canal Zone of native landowners and squatters has been practically completed, although the settlement of claims has lagged behind the physical transfer of the property to the custody of the United States. The natives now living in the Zone are principally employees of the Canal and Panama railroad or of contractors, or of the Army forces, and they occupy houses and land belonging to the Government. At the time of the census of the Canal Zone in February and March of 1912, the inhabitants numbered 61,279. At that time the military forces included about 1,200 people and the occupants of Canal quarters numbered approximately 25,800. This indicates that 27,000 people were in government quarters and about 34,000 were living in the Canal Zone in other quarters. There are now about 31,000 people in the Canal Zone and, with the exception of several hundred at Paraiso, they are provided with government quarters. Several steamship and oil companies have quarters for their employees in the zone. It is the opinion of the police and of the land agent that this is a fairly close approximation of actual conditions, which could be established only by a canvass of all the houses occupied. In connection with the depopulation, the land agent has paid, to March 1, 1917, a total of 4,347 claims. The joint commission has made 782 awards, dismissed 260 claims for lack of evidence and 1,944 because of previous payments by the land office, and has now on its docket 608 claims to be heard, as of March 1, 1917.

In any inquiry as to the causes leading up to the retirement of the German army to what is generally described in enemy or neutral countries as the "Hindenburg line," but which the Germans like to call the "Siegfried line," the matter of munitions should be examined from the viewpoint of the necessary materials entering into their composition. Reliable correspondents have stated that the nitrates made from the air by the great German chemical houses have proven to be markedly deficient in quality, thus affecting both munitions and fertilizers as well. In the matter of copper we have definite facts at hand in the monthly summary of foreign commerce of the United States issued by the Department of Commerce. Before the outbreak of the war Germany was our largest foreign consumer of the metal. In the first seven months of the fiscal year 1915 Germany got the last of the copper she has been able to buy since the war started. That was 22,253,505 pounds, the value being \$3,040,377. Since then she has not received a pound of the metal from this country as far as the records show. On the other hand Great Britain took 133,216,732 pounds, in the same period in 1915; in 1916 she bought 86,977,770 pounds in the seven months; and in 1917 for that period our export of the metal to the British ran up to 147,229,289 pounds. France, in the same period took 85,000,882 pounds in 1915; 151,123,083 pounds in 1916; and 192,536,048 pounds in 1917.

"The United States is today in a position to turn out absolutely unlimited war supplies and ammunition. The resources of the nation are organized to a degree of efficiency little appreciated by the average citizen. Only men are lacking to uphold the honor of our country, and universal military training is the only way in which we will ever obtain the soldiers that we need." In these words, Major E. D. Breker, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., made an appeal for universal military service before the members of the Philadelphia Alumni Association of Penn State College in Philadelphia recently. "An inadequate Army makes all this preparation useless," he continued. "We cannot, as some of our pacifist friends contend, turn out an army overnight. England found from twelve to eighteen months the minimum time necessary to make an effective soldier. How can we get the men? Only by universal military training. Only by such action will we have at our command the means to maintain the dignity of our nation and be able to protect our country and our flag. And the growth of danger in the last few months has changed our view as to the size of this safeguard necessary to the lives and industries."

"Your paper is one that should be in the hands of all officers and especially the members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, as it keeps them in touch with the Service as no other medium can," writes a captain of the Quarter-master Officers' Reserve Corps.

A MILITARY POLICY OUTLINED.

As a contribution to the various preparedness activities going on at Yale University, described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for March 17, page 931, Capt. Robert M. Danford, F. A., U.S.A., has written for the Yale News an article on the military situation facing the United States in which he urges the Government raising of a million men, this through the operation of the General Staff bill for compulsory military service which should be passed at once. Captain Danford writes:

"The military is not an exact science. In any problem in strategy or tactics there are always a number of solutions, several of which might be good, though no doubt there is 'always one that is the best.' A declaration of war against Germany would involve a number of serious problems such as our diplomatic, administrative, economic and military policies. Being interested chiefly in the military situation, I would say that no two military or naval men would solve the problem exactly alike.

"Unless a recognized genius be at hand, therefore, a problem of this kind can always best be solved by a group of acknowledged experts. To get the best results in any line of endeavor, mind must react upon mind. The General Staff of the Army, being composed of men who have proved their efficiency in military matters, represents one group of experts in military problems, and in case of a declaration of war, I would desire most of all to see the President and the Congress act on the recommendations of the General Staff in all matters strictly military. If a member of the General Staff, I would deem it wise to submit for the consideration of that body, the following points bearing on the solution of the military problems involved in a declaration of war against Germany:

(1), "Put our Navy on the strongest possible footing to assist the Allies at once in driving the enemy from the seas. (2). Expect and stand ready to send an Army to France as soon as we could get one properly organized, trained, and equipped, which at best could hardly be under fifteen to eighteen months. (3). Take immediate steps to raise an Army of one million men, as follows: (a) "Call young Plattsburgh men, young college graduates, and all undergraduates not below the Junior classes as members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Put them in the depleted organizations and the regular army at our forts and camps of instruction and give them at least three or four months intensive training to qualify them for commissions.

(b) "Pass the General Staff Act for compulsory military training and service. Call out the first quota immediately after the Plattsburgh men and the college men had completed their intensive course of instruction. By operation of the bill the National Guard would become a State force, a home guard, as it should be, while all its officers who so desired could go into the National Army. The first quota—the eighteen-year-old men—would thus be trained in organizations all of which had their proper proportion of Regular officers (about six for every regiment in an army of 1,000,000 men). National Guard officers and Plattsburgh and college men. Soldiers of experience in the Regular Army would be the non-commissioned officers of this force.

(c) "Under no circumstances call for volunteers. We have no right to make plans for other than a long, hard war, and unless the war were short, a call for volunteers would be a calamity—the calamity that, as always before, has taken the best—the most loyal—thousands of those who are too old, who have wives and children to support, and leaves behind thousands who have no loyalty at all but who are young and vigorous and who should go.

(4). "Continue the instruction of units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in colleges and universities under the direction of retired officers, and send those units to camps with the training forces during the entire summer. A large reserve of prospective officers must be in sight. (5). Avoid the feeble, half-hearted military policy that has characterized every war in our history. Let England and France know at once that we do not purpose to see them defeated, that we intend to get food and raw materials to them in abundance, that we are organizing our finances, and our land and naval forces in such a way as to come to their assistance as soon as we are able and with all the power that we possess. A weak, faltering, hesitating, 'expect the war to be over soon,' policy is wicked because unduly costly in blood and treasure. There is only one way to prosecute war—with all the vigor that we possess.

"So far as Yale is concerned no greater service could be rendered than by giving men to become Field Artillery officers. An Army of 1,000,000 men would require nearly 8,000 of them. Considering the tremendous importance of field artillery in modern war, this represents our most serious and vital military need."

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that as Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Barnard, U.S.N.R.F., has obligated himself to serve in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, he is not entitled to retainer pay in time of peace. As a lieutenant commander in the Navy would be entitled to count for pay purposes previous service similar to that rendered by Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Barnard he is entitled to count such services for the purposes of active duty pay as a lieutenant commander, provisional rank, Volunteer Naval Reserve, of the Naval Reserve Forces, on duty in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, and his rate of pay for such duty would be \$3,300 per annum.

It is decided that the Act of May 11, 1908, relative to death gratuities, is limited in operation strictly to officers and enlisted men, and has no application to members of the Army Nurse Corps. The same decision applies in the case of members of the Navy Nurse Corps, to the Act of March 14, 1917, providing a uniform gratuity.

In a recent decision the Comptroller said: "The well-known purpose of the Act of March 4, 1913, and the purpose clearly deducible from the proceedings was to correct the inequality in the commencement of the pay of naval officers on promotion by eliminating the discrimination which had theretofore existed in that respect. For this purpose it provided that naval officers should receive the pay of the office (the words 'grade or rank' being the equivalent of office) to which promoted 'pursuant to law' from the date of rank to it as stated in their commissions. The only office to which they could be promoted 'pursuant to law' was the vacancy to which they were entitled by virtue of their eligibility for the promotion. The correct date of rank to the office to which promoted to be placed in the commission cannot therefore for pay purposes antedate the vacancy to which the officer is entitled to be promoted. That is the corresponding date of rank from which the officers promoted

'in course' were already entitled to have their pay commence and is the date of rank which equalizes the commencement of the pay of naval officers. Said date of rank cannot correctly antedate vacancy, for there is no pay of the office anterior to vacancy to bestow on the promoted officer. That is the limit. Naval officers by virtue of holding the legal title to the office and as an incident thereof receive the pay attached to the office from the date of their appointment or promotion to it. That goes with the office. Congress has, in addition, bestowed on them by special statute all the undrawn back pay or accumulated pay there is to the office at the time they are promoted to it—that from date of vacancy filled to date of filling it. It is not seen that there is any legal or equitable reason for the payment of a gratuity in addition."

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

College students are not rendered ineligible for membership in senior divisions of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps by the fact that they are not taking a course which will earn a degree, the Judge Advocate General believes. He interprets Section 40 of the National Defense Act as confining the opening of senior divisions to those institutions which "require four years of collegiate study for a degree" but finds nothing in the section providing that the students therein must pursue the complete college course. The opinion was rendered upon questions asked in a letter from the officer stationed as professor of military science and tactics at the Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.—Lieut. Col. Vernon A. Caldwell.

Despite the fact that the soldier whom he had arrested as a deserter proved to be innocent of that charge, R. N. Chilton, chief of police in Livingston, Tenn., should be paid the usual reward of \$50 offered for such arrest. The soldier in question was a private in the 32d Infantry, U.S.A. The commanding officer in reply to a telegram from a National Guard officer who has interceded for the private, stated that the latter was "not a deserter" and that a furlough for him was being sent by mail. Nevertheless, since the private had been announced a deserter by his company commander and the police chief had been regularly notified, the J.A.G. believes the reward should be paid, calling attention to Digest, 1912 page 13, where a similar question was raised.

In the opinion of Brig. General Crowder, an Indian Campaign badge should be awarded Thaddeus P. Glover, now a-major in the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, for service as an enlisted man with Troop D, 2d Cavalry, from 1876 to 1881, despite the fact that Glover severed his connection with the Army at the latter date. Major Glover believed that his re-entry into the Service rendered him eligible for the badge.

The records in the Adjutant General's Office show that Major Glover was honorably discharged, March 19, 1881, as sergeant in Troop D. He had won the Congressional medal (awarded Nov. 11, 1897) for "most distinguished gallantry in action" at Mispat Creek, April 10, 1879, and at Pumpkin Creek, Montana, Feb. 10, 1880 when in charge of small patrol bodies, he fought, surrounded and captured parties of Sioux Indians." G.O. 129, War Dept., 1908, providing for the issue of the badge states that the question of its issue for service in campaigns other than those specified "will be decided on its merits in each case, upon individual application." The opinion further suggests that the medal should be issued in this case at cost price.

The commanding officer of the 3d Hospital Company, N.G.N.Y., should be reimbursed for the money he spent to equip that organization when it was called into service on June 18, 1916, by the President, the J.A.G. declares in a recent opinion, since the purchases were "to meet an existing emergency." The officer purchased from a New York firm, at his own expense, sixty-seven khaki shirts for \$77.70, and from a firm in Bridgeport, Conn., shoes costing \$29.30. The endorsement of the Adjutant General, N.G.N.Y., accompanying the papers states that the state's supplies of these articles had been completely exhausted, and the officer adds bluntly that, in the case of the shoes, it was a case of the men having to "walk barefooted or procure shoes at my personal expense." It seems that practically every member of the unit has purchased his own uniform. The supplies purchased were to replenish those worn out. These conditions obtained before the company was mustered into Federal service, but since the unit had transformed itself into the National Guard and had been recognized, the J.A.G. holds, no muster in was necessary. (Bulletin 18, J.A.G., War Dept., 1916). "It is a settled rule of accounting officers," the opinion concludes, "that informal or private purchases of supplies to meet an emergency may be paid from the public funds."

The general statutory provisions for the payment, in advance, of subscriptions to periodicals and for the exchange of typewriters are applicable to the appropriation for U.S. Service Schools (for provisions see 38 Stat., 1049 and 38 Stat., 1161). The provisions referred to are "in broad general terms and apply to all branches of the public service for which appropriations are made by Congress."

A soldier who is honorably discharged because of disability and for the convenience of the Government, is entitled to the re-enlistment bonus if he rejoins the Service. "This discharge is presumed to be without fault on the part of the soldier," General Crowder holds, "and as not due to any voluntary action on his part." Therefore, if half of the enlistment term has been served when the discharge is promulgated, the soldier should be considered to have served one full period.

There is no express provision of law authorizing payment of expenses of members of Militia organizations in reporting at their rendezvous and therefore such expenses cannot be met out of public funds. The law governing pay is stated in Sec. 7 of the Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat., 401), which provides that "when the Militia is called into active service *** their pay shall commence from the date of appearing at the company rendezvous." The law appears to have contemplated that members of an organization will reside in the vicinity of their respective meeting place.

An excellent illustration of the need of an efficient censorship was given in the publication, on March 31, of a news item sent out by one of the largest news services. This "explained" the sensational report that eighteen submarines had been found concealed near a certain important base in the South Atlantic, by saying that the submarines were "merely a procession of harmless naval targets, in tow of seven warships." This ingenious explanation while entirely correct was in direct violation of the recent edict against the publication of movements of Navy vessels. It would convey instantly the informa-

tion that at least seven large war vessels had been sent to the base. The fact that the press association sending out this dispatch was one of those that so readily subscribed to the temporary regulations drawn up by the Navy and War Departments precludes any supposition that the dereliction was intentional, but as an example of the harm which might be accomplished through ignorance, it is of the first water.

DENUNCIATION OF RED TAPE.

In an article on Volunteers and red tape, published by Representative John Q. Tilson, of the House Military Committee, through the American Defense Society, Mr. Tilson says: "The business side of the Army as distinguished from the strictly military side should be simplified to the last degree and put into accord as nearly as possible with the best methods of business in civil life. In case of a great war it will be necessary to bring into the business side of the Military Establishment the best young blood of the civilian business life of this country. It is important that in time of peace our complicated Army methods be simplified so that in times of emergency our Volunteer officers and civilians of fair business experience and ability can soon learn to transact necessary Army business.

"If there is one thing above another for which our Army is noted," Mr. Tilson further says, "other than the high personal character of its individual officers, it is the red tape with which all the workings of the Army are bound and entangled. The problem of unwinding this red tape is one of sufficient magnitude at any time. In times of profound peace, however, it is possible by long practice and experience to finally work it with some degree of efficiency. In war, however, it would be simply impossible. No ordinary war would be long enough for the average volunteer or citizen soldier to learn the paper work of the Army. If we had a war of considerable magnitude, necessitating a large Army, it would require the entire commissioned force of our Regular Army to handle the paper work, leaving of necessity the planning of campaigns and the fighting of battles to inexperienced officers. Of course, the sacred red tape can be handled correctly only by those who through long years of experience have learned its intricacies. Unfortunately even long years of experience in army paper work does not insure uniformity, so that in any attempt to communicate to newcomers the mysteries of red tape a most conflicting and contradicting state of affairs is apt to arise."

COMMON-SENSE CENSORSHIP.

Writing of "A Common-Sense Censorship" in Leslie's Weekly, Frank P. Sibley discusses the subject from the standpoint of an experienced newspaper man. Recalling incidents on the Texas border he says:

"Judging by what I saw at Columbus last summer, censorship under present conditions, if hostilities should come, would be a muddle and a hardship upon the public and the newspapers. It was handled by Army officers who, under the regulations, 'must have had some newspaper experience.' By at least one Army censor this was translated to mean 'having been good friends at one time with newspaper men.' There was a censor at Columbus, and another with Pershing's column. But there was none at Deming and none at El Paso, at both of which places the wire facilities were better than those at the base headquarters. Newspaper men beat the censorship whenever the importance of the news, and the certainty of its leaking out elsewhere, seemed to warrant them. More than that, they showed that, knowing the channels through which the censor can be beaten, they know also how to plug those channels. In other words, the only effective censorship will be one established by newspaper men themselves.

"Censorship in time of war there must be. Within limits, the people are entitled to the news of each day, but they must not have it until publication has ceased to be an advantage to the enemy. A newspaper man, better than an Army officer, knows how and when news may be published; how to state a main fact without putting in the betraying details, and how to make censorship efficient. The censorship must be standardized. Until a general understanding of its purpose is had; until censors work as a unit, so that one does not hold up what another lets go; until the newspaper men work with the censors, not against them, the clumsy European method of censoring at the offices of publication must continue.

"Last spring, reporters with the punitive expeditions were forbidden to name units, to give the strength of them or to mention troop movements. One night the censor at the base picked up a despatch which began 'Columbus, N.M., July 6—The Second Massachusetts—'. The censor crossed out with his official blue pencil the words 'Columbus, N.M.,'! The reporter took the initialed sheets humbly and went to the telegraph office, well knowing that the operator must put the words back. A telegram must show its place of origin, censor or no censor. But think of a censor not knowing that. Any newspaper man would have known.

"To organize a censorship, it will probably be necessary to get together in some central city newspaper men selected for service in this branch by the best newspaper judgment in their cities. They will be men familiar with military affairs and strategy, and will meet the officers of the War Department. The student censors in this training school will learn to work for exactly the same object as the War Department, and the officers will learn that they must give entire confidence to the men who will do the work of censoring. From the school the newspaper men will return to their cities to show the newspapers what are to be the rules, and to train, organize and place still more censors. The officers will carry away some idea how they can assist, rather than obstruct, the work of the men who must get the news to the public.

"As to the matter that must be censored out of the news, nobody can name it in advance. It is highly technical, and its excision depends upon a knowledge not only of military strategy, but of the larger modern strategy which recognizes a whole nation as in the fighting force. As to the methods to be employed, a number of plans have been suggested. It is obviously impossible to censor at the point of origin of news, since that is every place where there is a human being. It is necessary to censor at the point of publication. In addition, censors must be stationed at every relay point on the telegraph lines, and must censor every relayed message. Censors must be in every important telephone exchange. Here again, the flexible, quick judgment of the newspaper man is probably better than the rigid, rule-of-thumb order of the Army man.

"The plan then contemplates a nationally organized

censorship by newspaper volunteers, given Army rank if necessary, and having central controls at Washington, New York, Chicago, and other great news centers. Under these central offices would be the censors' offices in every city having dailies; the censorship at telegraph relay points, telephone exchanges and postoffices; in the last two, a large force of men would of course, be required.

"The objection certain to be raised by the Army men will be that newspaper men do not understand; that their angle of observation is governed by their function, which is to print everything possible. The answer is that the Army officer must always take the newspaper men censors into their closest confidence, and tell them frankly why this or that must be forbidden. If newspaper men are given the censors' duty, they will come so far in the other direction that a margin of safety will overlap.

"The one principle is that nothing shall be published that can be of military advantage to an enemy. To this principle all newspaper men will agree with all Army men; it is only through ignorance of newspaper men, or difference of opinion between them and the Army men that any question arises as to the competence of matter. Offhand, it would seem that the Army men should know better than the newspaper men. But ignorance can be educated, and experience has shown that the Army man's attitude toward news and newspaper work is strongly colored by professional prejudice rather than by a desire to give all the publicity possible and judicious. The public must be prepared to accept a censorship far more strict than it has ever before known.

"As in every other department, the whole matter comes down finally, under whatever form of organization, to the question of the character and patriotism of the men chosen for the work. I have served on papers from Boston to Denver in the past twenty-five years, and I am proud to await the test of the men in my profession."

HISTORY OF ARMY RIFLE PRACTICE.

The history of the development of rifle practice in this country was told in an interesting address delivered by Gen. George W. Wingate before the convention of the National Guard Association in New York, on March 25. General Wingate introduced his subject by a description of the character of the Guard previous to the Civil War, where the 7th New York was the only regiment that had anything more than a dress uniform, and there was no drill beyond the manual of arms and formal company movements. All the money allowed for the Guard of the entire United States, \$250,000, was applied to the purchase of arms. A division inspected by General Wingate at that time consisted of a major general, brigadier general and colonel, each with a full staff and a battalion of two very slim companies; the major general was practically senile.

The Guard at that time knew nothing about rifle shooting, but in this respect they were on an equality with the Army. This continued after the Civil War, when a man might serve his entire enlistment in the Guard or in the Army without ever firing his rifle, its use being reserved for shooting game or Indians. At 400 yards one could not be sure of keeping the bullets of a muzzle-loading Springfield on a target six feet square. The Civil War had distributed through the country quite a practical knowledge of military affairs, but still nothing was done to teach rifle shooting.

After describing how he became interested in the matter of instruction in rifle shooting, General Wingate told how, when he was captain of Co. A, 22d Regiment, N.Y.N.G., he trained his men in rifle firing, going on to say: "In June, 1868, the regiment had an encampment, one feature of which was rifle shooting for which a number of prizes were offered. Companies A and H, who had been trained by this method, won everything. In consequence I was requested by the board of officers of the regiment to prepare a pamphlet describing the method I had devised, which was thereafter used by the Regiment. Col. William C. Church, editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, became much interested in the matter. I was a young and unknown captain, while he was prominent, and had an influential military paper behind him. He was the man to whom the organization of the National Rifle Association and the success of rifle practice should justly be inscribed. He sent for me and requested me to write a series of articles on the subject, which he published in the *JOURNAL* during 1869 and 1870, which resulted in the system being adopted by a number of National Guard regiments in New York and New Jersey.

"The introduction of rifle practice was therefore welcomed by everybody connected with the Guard, as a practical scheme of making it a body of efficient soldiers rather than an organization only fit for street parades in dress uniforms.

"After the publication of the articles I have mentioned, Colonel Church induced a large number of leading officers of the New York Guard to unite in the formation of the National Rifle Association, Nov. 24, 1871. The incorporators included Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, formerly commander of the Army of the Potomac, the commanding generals of the 1st and 2d Divisions, N.Y.N.G., and many other prominent National Guard officers. General Burnside was elected as its first president; Colonel Church, vice president; Gen. John B. Woodward, treasurer, and myself secretary. In 1872 General Burnside, who had only taken the position to lend the weight of his name to the new organization, resigned, and Colonel Church who, during the nominal presidency of General Burnside, had discharged the duties of his office, was elected president and General Shaler vice president. Later I became vice president under Generals Grant, Sherman and Hancock as presidents, and was then president for many years.

"There being no rifle range in existence, the New York Legislature in May, 1872, passed an act providing that whenever the National Rifle Association would raise \$5,000 toward the purchase of a range the state would contribute \$25,000 and would also offer state and division prizes for shooting. A tract of land of seventy acres on Long Island, known as Creedmoor, was purchased from the Long Island Railroad at a very low price of \$26,000 and the railroad also contributed \$6,000 to the funds of the association. New York and Brooklyn both contributed \$5,000 towards the expenses, and considerable money was obtained from other sources.

"Creedmoor was opened on April 25, 1873, with twenty targets and was thereafter regularly used for practice by the National Guard.

"The shooting of the latter would now be considered as lamentable, but steadily improved. The great factor in accomplishing this was probably the introduction of the 'marksman badge' in 1875. Prior to that time the Guard had been 'ordered' to the range to shoot, and did so because it was ordered, but there was no incentive to the men and the officers were not qualified to instruct them. When, however, a regiment was paraded and the few who had qualified as marksmen were called out and had the badge pinned on them by the royal hands of the gen-

eral inspector of rifle practice (accompanied by as large a staff as he could summon) those who remained in the ranks decided that they were going to have one of those things next year. Thus, in 1875 there were but 583 marksmen in the state, and in 1879, 3,060, a gain of over 300 per cent.

"In 1874 the New York Legislature passed a law providing for the creation of inspectors of rifle practice. This was a most important departure, as the subject being a new one a special corps of officers familiar with the subject was indispensable.

"During the construction of Creedmoor, Colonel Abbott, who commanded the United States Engineers at Willets Point, and his officers had given most valuable assistance in the construction of the range. After it was opened his men regularly shot in our matches, particularly for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Cup which Colonel Church had offered for competition by teams from the Army and National Guard organizations. In these the Engineers showed themselves to be good marksmen.

"No team from any Army organization other than the Engineers appeared on that or any other range used by the National Guard until 1875, when a team from Governors Island shot in the match for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Cup. The match was seven shots at 500 yards, any position. The contestants consisted of eleven National Guard teams from New York, two from Connecticut, a team from the United States Engineers, and one from the United States Infantry. The second Connecticut team, which was the winner, made a score of 306, the lowest National Guard team 224, and the U.S. Infantry made a score of 135, six of them making a score below nine and two only hitting the target once. This exhibition was the best thing that ever happened for rifle practice in the Army. Prior to that time the Ordnance Department not only furnished no ammunition but no other facilities for target practice in the Army. After that it saw a new light, and the necessary issues were made and Army teams were trained and sent to Creedmoor in and after 1872.

"Nevertheless, the matches for the Hilton trophy in which the Army teams participated were regularly won by National Guard organizations until 1880, when the three military teams from the divisions of the Missouri, Atlantic and Pacific made the three highest scores. After this was done the Army withdrew from the contests and thereafter held its own competitions at Buffalo.

"In 1880 Governor Cornell, of New York, administered a severe blow to rifle shooting in that state. Up to this event the state had paid the transportation to Creedmoor of military teams from the different organizations of the state and also provided for the organization of a state team. This was all stopped. Governor Cornell was, however, of the opinion, as he told himself, 'that there never would be any war in my time and that of my children,' that the Guard of the state, therefore, did not need to learn to shoot and he considered it a foolish waste of money to spend it to teach them.

"This action reduced so greatly the number of those who shot in the annual National Rifle Association matches that Creedmoor became a practice ground for official firing of the National Guard of New York and Brooklyn. The National Rifle Association seeing that it could not continue to operate it as a rifle range, to prevent its falling into other uses conveyed it to the state. Thereafter it transferred its matches to Sea Girt, where they were managed by the New Jersey National Association, under Gen. Bird W. Spencer, and have gradually grown to their present flourishing condition."

GENERAL O'RYAN EXPLAINS.

Headquarters New York Division,
National Guard, N.Y. City, April 2, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
I have read your editorial of March 31 on the subject "Misrepresenting the National Guard," in which you refer, among other things, to "the contention advanced by General O'Ryan that the Guard officers are better fitted for training a National Army than are our Regulars." I have never contended for such proposition. The contrary is true. Officers in the Regular Army quite generally are much better qualified to conduct the military training which our citizens should have, than are the officers of the National Guard.

You refer to the statement in my address that officers in general know that "the Regular Army is not the proper organization upon which to build the new system," and that "this view is shared by most Regular officers." I think that is the opinion among military men. This, however, refers to the present organization of the Regular Army, not to the personnel. For purposes of training the citizenry of the country there must, of necessity, be a new organization including a training corps, and this corps obviously must not interfere with whatever organization of the Regular Army is necessary to enable it to continue its important functions of providing garrisons for the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama, etc., and an expeditionary force as well.

You refer to dual control as if I advocated a continuation of that system. I am not an officer nor a member of any of the committees of the recent National Guard Association Convention, but I had the privilege of appearing before its committee, and spent the best part of a day in urging the association to abandon any belief their officers might possess in the possibility of developing the desired efficiency under a system of dual control, and offered on the floor of the convention a substitute resolution for the one adopted by the committee. That substitute speaks for itself. It was based on the recommendation made by Governor Whitman in his address to the convention, delivered the day before. It was adopted by the convention. It is as follows:

Resolved, that the National Guard should be reorganized under Section 8, Article I, Clause 12, of the Federal Constitution, which gives to Congress the power to raise and support armies by amending Sections 57 and 58 of the National Defense Act so as to take the National Guard out of the definition of Militia, and create of it a veritable Federal force, with such provisions governing the location of units, the appointment of officers and representation in the General Staff as the Congress may prescribe.

In other words, this National Guard Convention is now on record as favoring what really amounts to the Continental Army idea, advocated by Mr. Garrison. The reference to the appointment of officers, the location of units and representation in the General Staff are left for such action as Congress might determine.

It may be difficult for us here in New York and in some of the eastern states to understand the attitude of mind of some of the National Guard officers from other parts of the country concerning this matter of complete and absolute Federal control. These officers, however, report that in many sections of the country the citizens are wholly opposed to any plan for the organization of a national military force which does not provide for checks against undue centralization in the central government. One officer from the Middle West, in voting in favor of the substitute offered, and which was later adopted, stated

that his vote must be considered as personal and not representative of the sentiment of the people of his state, which sentiment he explained was against anything of the kind. This convention also adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that this association affirm its conviction that national necessity exists for universal compulsory training and service in every country, and that such training and service should be provided for in an organization modeled on that of the Republic of Switzerland. That a joint commission, composed of members of Congress and officers of the Regular Army and the National Guard, be appointed by the President to prepare a comprehensive plan for the accomplishment of this purpose.

I think you have been misinformed concerning the attitude and the disinterestedness of the National Guard officers. Anyone who attended the deliberations of their committee would be impressed with their zeal and desire to render the Guard available for national service in the manner most acceptable to the Federal Government.

JOHN F. O'RYAN, Major General.

REGULARS WITH GUARD AND VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A recent editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL discussing the efficiency of state troops recommends that an experienced officer from the Regular Service be detailed as adjutant of each National Guard regiment. In other words, it is argued, the position in a National Guard regiment where military experience and technical knowledge are most essential is that of regimental adjutant. Through his office passes the official correspondence of the regiment and its constituent organizations. With an officer of experience as adjutant, requisitions should be submitted promptly, correspondence and reports attended to with accuracy and expedition and the regiment kept in favor with higher authority. In other words, the paper work of a regiment is more important than the tactical training, administration, discipline, sanitation, etc. These items are inherent in the office of regimental commander.

The importance of the duties pertaining to the regimental commander and to the adjutant are not comparable. The colonel is charged with the efficiency, health, discipline and administration of his regiment. He must be competent to handle his three battalions tactically and also the next higher unit, a brigade. Tact, technical knowledge and experience in command are essential to the office of regimental commander. The adjutant is little more than a chief clerk charged in addition with certain routine executive duties. This position can be filled efficiently by many experienced regimental sergeants major of the Regular Service.

To be of greatest service as adjutant of a National Guard regiment a Regular officer should be competent in all details connected with the command, administration, training, discipline, etc., of such an organization. He should be patient, tactful, competent to advise every officer in the regiment, including the colonel, in any military question.

Considering the experience of the past year it is not probable that more than one Regular officer will ever be available for duty with any regiment of the National Guard, Volunteers or the headquarters of higher units. To sacrifice Regular officers competent to fill every position in a regiment by assignments to duty as regimental adjutants would be to announce formally and officially that routine business details—the paper work—are more important than the administration, discipline, tactical training and efficiency of the regiments as battle units. Efficient performance of these latter duties can be expected only from officers with years of study and practical experience behind them. If only one officer from the Regular Service is to be assigned each regiment or higher unit of the National Guard or Volunteers, the office filled by such detail should be that of commander.

This principle suggests a fundamental change in the organization of all National Guard regiments, brigades and divisions. In time of peace the highest grade in mobile units of the National Guard open to officers from the state troops should be that of lieutenant colonel. This officer would command the regiment whenever the organization is turned out by the state, on occasions of ceremony, parades, etc. When the regiment is ordered into the Federal service for maneuvers, in time of stress or war an experienced officer from the Regular Service and not below the rank of captain should be detailed as colonel of the regiment by the War Department. Similarly, all commanders of National Guard brigades and divisions should be detailed from suitable officers of the Regular Service not below the rank of lieutenant colonel.

A logical development of this principle suggests that officers of suitable rank to fill the positions of regimental, brigade and division commanders of National Guard units be detailed for duty with state troops as inspector-instructors. These officers should then be commissioned by the State in the proper grades and assigned the units they would command when called into the Federal Service. Filling these positions ex-officio while on duty with the National Guard, and being in actual command of their units at all times they should be able to introduce a standard of efficiency impossible under the present system. An inspector-instructor at present is always of a grade junior to some of the National Guard officers he is detailed to inspect and instruct. His position is advisory in the commands he is working to raise to definite standards of efficiency. This condition would be wholly corrected were these officers from the Regular Service placed in actual command by the state.

In answer to the objection that this plan would preclude National Guard officers from attaining high command in time of war, it may be stated that in a conflict of any duration or importance the Regular officers serving as colonels, brigade or higher commanders would be removed by casualty, promotion or detail at a rate sufficient to provide advancement for National Guard officers as rapid as their experience and qualifications warrant.

An interesting commentary on our present method of placing relatively inexperienced men in high military command throughout our National Guard organizations may be drawn from contemporary history. A British colony sent its quotas to the Great War. As in the United States, there was no lack of patriotic, self-confident and inexperienced men ready to accept commissions imposing the responsibilities of high rank and sail overseas with their units. On arrival at the great training camps in England the line officers and enlisted men were gratefully received and accepted—but there was little place for inexperienced officers of high rank in the highly intensive scheme designed to prepare troops for immediate service in actual war. Many of

these gentlemen were detailed to places in the War Office. Finally, as the number of these ranking officers accumulated—they were not sent to the continent with their units—the choice was offered them of accepting a reduced rank in which they could be trained for duty on the continent, or returning home.

Ammunition and equipment may be manufactured in a few weeks, rifles and cannon in a few months, but a soldier is the result of twenty years of growth plus the period of training. Manhood is the item most difficult to replace and most essential to conserve in the entire military fabric. In war, inexperience and inefficiency in command is paid for in the lives of men.

R. H. K.

RESERVE OFFICER AND REGULAR.

In a Philadelphia newspaper not identified appeared the following letter from a correspondent: "Why are so many men willing to volunteer their services in military units as officers? Every day we read of men in a college hastily preparing to become officers so that they can train men and lead them to the front. Anyone with the most meagre knowledge of military affairs knows that you cannot develop an officer in six months or a year. It takes long to make a private. Have these men some peculiar genius whereby they can accomplish in a very short time, that which it takes West Point four years? I think not. I am a college graduate, and from a land grant institution where you receive two years of military training, and I think I know the average intelligence and insight to military tactics that the average college men have. Notwithstanding this, many men are receiving commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps as lieutenants, captains and even majors, and all their previous training has been one or two vacations at a training camp. But they say if we don't know it all now we can learn the many things that the officer must have at his finger ends. True enough, but why not give the many college men in the National Guard who already know these things a commission, and let you do your learning in the ranks, where they did? Oh, yes, there are some college men in the ranks of the N.G."

Of this an Army officer writes: "What is the matter with our Regular Army officers above the rank of cadet and below that of major? This letter furnishes rich food for thought. There is a solid grain of logic creeping through it that leads us to believe that possibly we have overlooked good bets at times. Officers of the Reserve Corps are being appointed every day all over the United States and are preparing for a call into active service at the first reasonable chance. That chance will be the session of Congress in April. That session will not legislate for the Regular Service at all unless for the additional increments. It will, however, be the indirect means of affording the chance for calling into active service the Officers' Reserve Corps. Is it just to give higher rank to civilians than to our own junior officers now in the Service? To civilians who are to-day asking these junior officers where to buy their uniforms? And what is worse, civilians who are to-day their subordinates in the military service of their country.

"Take the case of a Signal Corps sergeant recently discharged to take a commission of captain in the Officers' Reserve Corps and who might well have lieutenants of the Army under his immediate command. Take the case of captains in the Signal Corps or of the Quartermaster Corps who will shortly be serving under civilian majors. In each case is it right or just or best for the military establishment that men who were clerks under these officers be placed in direct charge of captains who up to the present have pushed the button for their presence? Clerks who may be all right in the office—but do they know how to load a transport—to care for horses on boat or train—to run a truck company—to ration troops in the field—to select camp sites—to care for a wagon train—or to deal with troops in any capacity either in the garrison or field? Does any one know, however, how many of the present officers are to quit their jobs just because of such a situation? Many will go back to their troops, as from there they will be able to get the rank they are entitled to under the circumstances."

MEDICAL NON-COMS. AS RESERVE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Most of the non-commissioned officers of the Medical Department are prevented from obtaining commissions in the medical section of the Officers' Reserve Corps, owing to their lack of a technical education. They also lack the knowledge of such subjects as Drill Regulations, Small-arms Firing Regulations, topography, Manual of Guard Duty, etc., necessary to obtain commissions in the Infantry, or other line sections of the Reserve Corps. Yet these men have qualifications which would make them valuable as recruiting officers, and their commission and detail as such would enable the return to organization of many officers of valuable training.

Therefore, why not amend the examination for commission in some one of the sections, so as to enable these men to obtain commissions with a view to their detail as recruiting officers, in time of war or other emergency.

ASPIRANT.

UNIFORMS SALE BY RETURNED GUARDSMEN.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 21, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

After seven years' continuous service in the U.S. Army, I am now serving with a regiment of the National Guard. From the experience gained during a six months' stay on the border, the following occurred to me, and I think that if certain measures would be taken, a great deal of inconvenience to company commanders and enlisted men in the Guard could be eliminated. Most of the men, members of the regiment referred to, and I have reasons to believe in almost every one of the other units in the Guard, kept their clothing. I have seen hundreds of civilians who wore the olive drab shirt, and from direct questions have obtained the information that they had bought the shirt from "fellows who returned from the border." Supposing the National Guard is called into the Service again. Those who have disposed of their olive drab shirts will be without them, and as there are none in stock at most of the armories, it will be another lapse of time before the men will be fully equipped.

As the Auditor of the War Department ruled that the

clothing was still United States property and not that of individuals, it would constitute an offense to sell these shirts. On the other hand, if single enlisted men would be punished for selling clothing, civilians who have bought them, and so deprived an organization of needed equipment, should be equally held punishable for buying articles of clothing. I know that wearing of uniform, or parts of uniform, by civilians is prohibited by law in foreign countries, and if we had a law to prohibit civilians from buying articles of military clothing from enlisted men, there would be less drain on the Quartermaster Department from Militia sources and Guard organizations would be able to turn out fully uniformed bodies of men.

The saddest thing of these occurrences is that the money obtained from the sales was converted into booze. And needless to say what a sorry sight a drunken soldier is to the eye of the comrade as well as to the citizen onlooker.

SUPPLY SERGEANT.

"Progress of the War in Europe" appears this week on page 1027.

Other Congressional matter appears on page 1026 and elsewhere.

TO INCREASE OUR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Secretary Baker submitted to Senator Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and Representative Dent, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, on April 5 the following bill which embraces the War Department's recommendation for temporarily increasing the Military Establishment of the United States for use in the existing emergency. Summarized briefly the bill provides for the increase of the Regular Army and the National Guard troops to the full war strength established by the National Defense Act and provides for two additional forces of 500,000 men each to be chosen by "selective drafting." Expressed in figures this would give:

Regular Army, including five increments of increase, provided for by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, when raised to full war strength—257,846 men.

National Guard, when raised to full war strength—40,000 men.

Additional force of men to be chosen by selective drafting—500,000.

Second additional force of men to be chosen by selective drafting—500,000.

Total—1,726,846.

The Regular Army and Guard increases are to be made on the existing plan of voluntary enlistment. The selective draft will take in men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five, on a proportion of about 1,100 to each Congressional district.

The text of the bill is as follows:

To authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in view of the existing emergency which demands the raising of troops in addition to those now available, the President be, and is hereby, authorized—

First. Immediately to raise, organize, officer and equip all or such number of increments of the Regular Army provided by the National Defense Act approved June 3, 1916, or such parts thereof, as he may deem necessary; to raise all organizations of the Regular Army including those added by such increments to the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law. Vacancies in the Regular Army created or caused by the addition of increments as herein authorized which cannot be filled by promotion may be filled by temporary appointment for the period of the emergency or until replaced by provisional appointments made under the provisions of Sec. 23 of the National Defense Act, and hereafter provisional appointments under said section may be terminated whenever it is determined, in the manner prescribed by the President, that the officer has not the manner and fitness requisite for permanent appointment.

Second. To draft into the military service of the United States, organize and officer, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 111 of said National Defense Act, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms of this act, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserve, and said members so drafted into the military service of the United States shall serve therein for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged.

Third. To raise by draft as herein provided, organize and equip an additional force of 500,000 enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may at any time deem necessary, and to provide the necessary officers, line and staff, for said force and for organizations of the other forces hereby authorized, or by combining organizations of said other forces, by ordering members of the Officers' Reserve Corps to temporary duty in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 38 of the National Defense Act approved June 3, 1916; by appointment from the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to Sec. 23 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1908 (35 statutes at large 775), from the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, from those who have been graduated from educational institutions at which military instruction is compulsory, or from those who have had honorable service in the Regular Army, the National Guard, or in the volunteer forces, or from the country at large; by assigning retired officers of the Regular Army to active duty with such force with their rank on the retired list and the full pay and allowances of their grade; or by the appointment of retired officers and enlisted men, active or retired, of the Regular Army as commissioned officers in such forces: *Provided*, That the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organizations of the Regular Army: *And provided further*, That officers with rank not above that of colonel shall be appointed by the President alone, and officers above that grade by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Fourth. The President is further authorized, in his discretion and at such time as he may determine, to raise and begin the training of an additional force of 500,000 men organized, officered, and equipped, as provided for the force first mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this section.

Fifth. To raise by draft, organize, equip, and officer, as provided in the third paragraph of this section, such recruit training units as he may deem necessary for the maintenance of such forces at the maximum strength.

Sixth. To raise, organize, officer, and maintain during the emergency such number of ammunition batteries and battalions, depot batteries and battalions, and such artillery parks, with such numbers and grades of personnel as he may deem necessary. Such organizations shall be officered in the manner provided in the third paragraph of this section, and enlisted men may be assigned to said organizations from any of the forces herein provided for or raised by selective draft as by this act provided.

Sec. 2. The enlisted man required to raise and maintain the organizations of the Regular Army and to complete and maintain the organizations embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, at the maximum legal strength as by this act provided, shall be raised by voluntary enlistment or, if and whenever the President desires that they cannot effectively be so raised or maintained, then by selective draft; and all other forces hereby

authorized shall be raised and maintained by selective draft exclusively. Such draft shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens, or male persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of 19 and 25 years, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the President may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this act. Quotas for the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, or subdivisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof, and credit shall be given to any state, territory, district or subdivision thereof, for the number of men who have entered the military service of the United States under the provisions of this act from any such state, territory, district or subdivision, as members of any Federal force hereby authorized. All persons drafted into the service of the United States and all officers accepting commissions in the forces herein provided for shall from the date of said draft or acceptance, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by existing law, and those drafted shall be required to serve for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 3. The Vice-President of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive and judicial, of the United States and of the several states and territories, and all persons in the military and naval service of the United States, shall be exempt from the selective draft herein prescribed; and nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any of the forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed of said religious organization; and the President is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said selective draft and from the draft under the second paragraph of Sec. 1, hereof, or to draft for partial military service only, persons of the following classes: Custom-house clerks, persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails, artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the President may designate; pilots; mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically and morally deficient. No exemption or exclusion shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists.

Sec. 4. All persons liable to military service under the provisions of this act shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President; and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration it shall be the duty of every such person liable to military service under the provisions hereof to present himself for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person liable to military service shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the President by his direction; and any person who shall fail or neglect to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the proper district court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered.

Sec. 5. The President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States, and of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia, in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia, are hereby required to perform such duty in the execution of this act as the President shall order or direct, and the officers and agents of the several states shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act by the direction or request of the President. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act or the regulations made or directions given hereunder, who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty; and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said act, regulations, or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrolment, or muster, or any false or incorrect report or return pertaining to any registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrolment, or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction in the proper district court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Sec. 6. That the qualifications and conditions for voluntary enlistment as herein provided shall be the same as those prescribed by existing law for enlistments in the Regular Army, except that recruits must be between the ages of eighteen and forty years at the time of their enlistment; and such enlistments shall be for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged. All enlistments, including those in the Regular Army Reserve, which are in force on the date of the approval of this act and which would terminate during the emergency, shall continue in force during the emergency, unless sooner discharged, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to shorten the period of any existing enlistment.

All voluntary enlistments shall be in the Army of the United States, and those enlisted may be assigned upon enlistment to any force of said Army not required to be raised exclusively by selective draft.

The President may provide for the discharge of any or all enlisted men whose status with respect to dependents renders such discharge advisable; and he may also authorize the employment on any active duty of retired enlisted men of the Regular Army, either with their rank on the retired list or in higher enlisted grades, and such retired enlisted men shall receive the full pay and allowances of the grades in which they are actively employed.

Sec. 7. The President is authorized to appoint for the period of the existing emergency such general officers of appropriate grades as may be necessary for duty with brigades, divisions and higher units in which the forces provided for herein may be organized by the President, and general officers of appropriate grade for the several coast artillery districts. In so far as such appointments may be made from any of the forces herein provided for, the appointees may be selected irrespective of the grades held by them in such forces. Vacancies in all grades in the Regular Army resulting from the appointment of officers thereof to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army herein provided for, shall be filled by temporary promotions and appointment in the manner prescribed for filling temporary vacancies by Sec. 114 of the National Defense Act approved June 3, 1916; and officers appointed under the provisions of this act to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army herein provided for shall not vacate their permanent commissions nor be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the Regular Army.

Each chief of bureau of the War Department shall, during the existing emergency, have the rank, pay and allowances of major general.

Sec. 8. The appointments authorized and made as provided by the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs of Sec. 1 and by Sec. 7 of this act, and the temporary appointments in the Regular Army authorized by the first paragraph of Sec. 1 of this act, shall be for the period of the emergency, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise. The President is hereby authorized to discharge any officer from the office held by him under such appointment for any cause which, in the judgment of the President, would promote the public service; and the general commanding any division and higher tactical organization or territorial department is authorized

to appoint from time to time military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the forces herein provided for, to examine into and report upon the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his command other than officers of the Regular Army holding permanent or provisional commissions therein. Each member of such board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into, and if the report of such board be adverse to the continuance of any such officer, and be approved by the President, such officer shall be discharged from the service at the discretion of the President with one month's pay and allowances.

Sec. 9. That all officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for other than the Regular Army shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the Regular Army.

Sec. 10. There is hereby appropriated for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of War and to remain available until June 30, 1918, million dollars.

Sec. 11. All existing restrictions upon the detail, detachment and employment of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army are hereby suspended for the period of the present emergency.

Sec. 12. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

HOUSE PASSES ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, was passed by the House on April 4. The bill was passed, without amendment, in the form in which it left the House in the last Congress, and appropriates \$240,000,000. Amendments that would have increased the total by \$30,000,000 failed to be considered in order to get the bill quickly into Senate committee, where various amendments are ready, to perfect the bill to meet war requirements. New legislative provisions of the measure as passed by the House in the former Congress and carried by the bill as it passed the House on April 4 were published on page 848, our issue of March 3. We repeat the more important paragraphs below:

General Staff.—The following language of Sec. 5 of the Act of June 3, 1916, "Not more than one-half of all officers detailed in said corps shall at any time be stationed, or assigned to or employed upon any duty, in or near District of Columbia," is amended so as to authorize President to suspend operation of same in event of actual or threatened war or other emergency in which public safety demands it.

Officers for the Second Increment.—No part of this appropriation shall be paid to any officer of the line of the Army who shall be appointed or promoted in violation of any of the terms next hereinafter specified: That of whole number of officers of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Infantry and Engineers serving with enlisted force of Corps of Engineers necessary to fill vacancies created or caused in said arms of service by reason of second increment, authorized in said arms by Act of June 3, 1916, not more than one-fourth shall be appointed or promoted until, exclusive of enlisted men belonging to said arms on June 30, 1916, at least one-fourth of second increment of enlisted men authorized for said arms by said act shall have been enlisted; not more than one-half of said whole number of officers shall be appointed or promoted until at least one-half of said increment of enlisted men shall have been enlisted; and not more than three-fourths of said whole number of officers shall be appointed or promoted until at least three-fourths of said increment of enlisted men shall have been enlisted. And all officers promoted in accordance with terms of this proviso shall take rank, respectively, from dates on which their promotions shall have become lawful under terms of this provision.

Age limit, second lieutenants.—Sec. 24 of the Act of June 3, 1916, is amended so as to add the following proviso: "That the President is authorized to waive age limit in all cases where candidate for second lieutenant, who being within maximum age limit at date of examination has passed or may pass examination, and who has become or may become ineligible on account of age before date of his appointment; and to appoint such candidate with rank from same date as other candidates of like class who have been or may be appointed as result of same examination: Provided, That such appointment is made within one year from date of such examination."

Chaplains.—Sec. 15 of the Act of June 3, 1916, is amended so as to read: "The President is authorized to appoint, and with advice and consent of Senate, chaplains in Army at rate of not to exceed, including chaplains now in service, one for each regiment of Cavalry, Infantry, Field Artillery and Engineers, and one for each of 1,200 officers and men of Coast Artillery Corps, with rank, pay and allowances as now authorized by law."

Ordnance Department personnel.—Sec. 24 of the National Defense Act is so amended as to authorize the President to organize immediately the whole of the increase in the Ordnance Department authorized by Sec. 12 of said act, or such part thereof as he may deem necessary.

Retired officers on active duty.—Assignments which have been, or may hereafter be made, of retired officers of the Army to active duty as acting quartermasters shall be regarded as assignments to staff duties not involving service with troops within meaning of Act of April 23, 1904.

Officers' Reserve Corps.—The second proviso of Sec. 37, Act of June 3, 1916, is amended as follows: Provided, That any person who on June 3, 1916, was carried as qualified and registered in grade of colonel or lieutenant colonel pursuant to provisions of Act of Jan. 21, 1903, or any person holding a commission as colonel or lieutenant colonel in National Guard of any state, territory or District of Columbia on June 3, 1916, who has served satisfactorily as such in service of U.S. under call of May 9, 1916, or that of June 18, 1916, may be commissioned or re-commissioned in Officers' Reserve Corps with rank for which he had been found qualified and registered, or which he held in National Guard on June 3, 1916, or while in service of U.S.; but when such person shall become thereafter separated from Officers' Reserve Corps for any reason, vacancy so caused shall not be filled and such office shall cease and determine: Provided further, That any officer of Officers' Reserve Corps called for service with his consent in a lower grade than that held by him in said Reserve Corps shall, subject to such physical examination as may be prescribed, be considered eligible for re-commission in such lower grade.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps.—The Secretary of War may, in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, permit such institutions maintaining units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps to furnish their own uniforms and receive as compensation therefor the sum allotted by the Secretary of War to such institutions for uniforms.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 1. Mr. Chamberlain.—For military and naval training of citizens.

H.R. 3. Mr. Hulbert.—To establish a Department of Aeronautics.

H.R. 12. Mr. Fitzgerald.—General Deficiency bill.

H.R. 13. Mr. Dent.—Army Appropriation.

H.R. 14. Mr. Dent.—Military Academy appropriations.

H.R. 19. Mr. Caldwell.—To provide for the military and naval training and service of citizens of the United States.

H.R. 20. Mr. Darrow.—To provide that commissioned chiefs of U.S. Navy now on retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall receive rank and pay of lieutenant of U.S. Navy, retired.

H.R. 42. Mr. Lobeck.—To increase the efficiency of the U.S. Military and the U.S. Naval Academies, and to increase number of students.

(Continued on page 1032.)

RECENT DEATHS.

Lient. Col. John C. Scantling, U.S.A., retired, a well known officer of the old Army and a veteran of the Civil War, died in Washington, D.C., April 1, 1917. He was born at Logansport, Ind., Oct. 1, 1836, and enlisted April 16, 1861, the day on which the call for 75,000 Volunteers was received at Logansport, Ind., and was mustered into the United States service at Indianapolis, April 20, 1861, as a corporal, 9th Indiana Infantry, for three months. He enlisted in the 17th U.S. Infantry Jan. 1, 1862, was appointed second lieutenant, 15th U.S. Infantry, May 11, 1866, and was transferred to the 33d Infantry in September, 1866. He was assigned to the 2d Artillery in 1871, was promoted captain in 1887, major in 1899 and was retired in 1899. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, retired for Civil War service in 1904. Corporal Scantling was sent to the field in 1861 with the 9th Indiana, which was the first regiment of Union troops to enter Virginia at the beginning of the war. He nailed the Stars and Stripes to the court house cupola of Philippi, before the Confederates had fully surrendered the town. Colonel Scantling took part in the following engagements and battles during the Rebellion: Philippi, Laurel Hill, Carrick's Ford, Chancellorsville, Va., April 30, May 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 3 and 4, 1863; Williamsport, Boonsborough, Hagerstown, Wapping Heights, Brandy Station, Bristol Station, Rappahannock Station and Mine Run, Va.

In addition to the facts we gave in our issue of March 24, 1917, page 934, concerning the death of Brig. Gen. Cyrus Swan Roberts, U.S.A., at Long Beach, Cal., March 19, 1917, a correspondent relative to the service of General Roberts after the Civil War sends us the following: "On May 11, 1866, he was appointed second lieutenant, 17th U.S. Infantry, promoted first lieutenant Sept. 18, 1867, captain June 28, 1878, and major April 26, 1898. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 13th Infantry, Aug. 14, 1899, thus ending more than thirty-three years of service in the 17th Infantry, over twenty years of the time in Company I of that regiment. He served on reconstruction duty in Texas in 1867-69, in Virginia in 1870, and in that year went with his regiment to the Dakotas, serving in the Indian country, with a break of two years on recruiting service at Governors Island, N.Y., until 1880, when he again joined General Crook as aid on his staff and served with him at Omaha, Nebr., until 1882 and in Arizona until 1886, acting as judge advocate of the department, and as adjutant general in the field during the Geronimo campaign of 1885-6. Rejoining the 17th at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., in 1886, he served there until 1889, when he again joined his old chief, General Crook, as aid. This detail was, however, terminated in 1890, by the death of the General and Captain Roberts again joined his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and participated with it in the Wounded Knee Indian campaign of the winter of 1890-91. He went with the regiment to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, in 1894, and served there until the outbreak of the war with Spain. He was appointed lieutenant colonel and adjutant general, May 9, 1898, and served as adjutant general of the 2d Army Corps at Falls Church and Camp Meade until he broke down under the strain and was compelled to resign his volunteer commission Aug. 27, 1898. It was a great grief to him that he was unable to go with his old regiment to Cuba and he was only persuaded to remain at Falls Church during the terrible summer of 1898 by the personal solicitation of President McKinley, who had served with him in the Shenandoah Valley on General Crook's staff. Having recovered his health after a severe operation Colonel Roberts served from 1899 to 1901 as adjutant general, Department of Texas. On April 13, 1901, he was promoted colonel, 2d Infantry, and joined that regiment in the Philippines, serving at Lucena, Tayabas, and later in command of the post of Manila. This was his last command for on returning to the United States with the 2d Infantry, he was appointed brigadier general, U.S. Army, on Aug. 8, 1903, and retired next day after over forty years' service. He was married on Jan. 30, 1870, to Nannie, daughter of Judge Thomas P. Duval, of Austin, Texas. She died Oct. 25, 1904. There were three children, Charles D. (now major, 10th Infantry), Cyrus S. (died Nov. 17, 1903), and Laura P. (now wife of Capt. Tilman Campbell, Field Art.). He leaves three brothers, A. F. Roberts, of Lakeville, Conn.; Charles Roberts, New Hartford, N.Y., and J. G. Roberts, Sharon, Conn."

Capt. J. L. Sill, U.S. Coast Guard, died at his home at Milwaukee, Wis., April 1, 1917, of pneumonia.

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Markley, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died at San Francisco, Cal., March 7, 1917. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Army June 3, 1916, and before going to San Francisco had been on duty at Honolulu.

Gen. Lloyd Bryce, author, editor and former United States Minister to the Netherlands, died at his home on April 3 in New York in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He obtained his title as Paymaster General of New York on the staff of David B. Hill. He was a son of a graduate of the Military Academy who entered the Academy as Joseph Bryce Smith and was graduated as Joseph Smith Bryce, serving during the Civil War as captain A.A.G. of Volunteers. The sister of General Bryce was the wife of Hon. Nicholas Fish, whose son, Hamilton Fish, sergeant of the Rough Riders, was killed at Guan- tanamo.

Gen. S. W. Ferguson, formerly of the Confederate service, who died at Jackson, Miss., Feb. 2, 1917, was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., Class of 1857. He resigned from the Army March 1, 1861, while holding the rank of second lieutenant, 1st Dragoons, to enter the Confederate service. Before resigning he had served on the frontier in the Utah expedition, 1857-58. At the beginning of the Civil War he was appointed an aid on staff of Beauregard and was at Fort Sumter during the siege.

Mary Eliza Cook, wife of Mr. S. A. Cook, and mother of Lieut. Comdr. Merlin G. Cook, U.S.N., died at Topeka, Kas., March 29, 1917.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Brown, mother of Major O. G. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at the home of her son, 936 Fourth avenue, Yuma, Ariz., March 20, 1917. The body was sent to the family home in Washington, D.C., March 21, for interment, accompanied by Major Brown. Mrs. Brown went to Yuma from Washington the latter part of February last, to pay her son and his family a visit. Soon after her arrival she caught cold, as the result of an auto ride, and the resultant attack of grip was more than she could withstand. "Mrs. Brown's husband," says the Morning Sun, of Yuma, "was a captain in the Civil War. He has been dead some years. The family is prominent in Washington, and many relatives and friends of deceased at her home will receive the news of her demise with profound sorrow. Simple funeral service was carried out at the home of Major Brown before the body was sent to Washington. Major Brown and family have made hosts of friends since they

have resided in Yuma, and in this hour of their great bereavement they have the sympathy of the entire city."

Chief Btsn. Heinrich H. Seedorf, U.S.N., died suddenly, April 2, 1917, in Philadelphia, aged fifty-two years. He was born in Sweden Dec. 15, 1865, and was appointed chief boatswain, U.S.N., May 7, 1907, after a previous service in the Navy of close on fourteen years.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Laura Pearkes, daughter of Mrs. Jane U. Pearkes, of San Francisco was married to Lieut. George L. Weyler, U.S.N., attached to the destroyer Lawrence, at St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, March 22, 1917, by the Rev. Father W. P. Sullivan. The only witnesses were the bride's mother and sister, Miss Edna Pearkes. The bride had been in New York for several weeks and had planned to announce her engagement shortly after her return. Owing to the uncertainty of Lieutenant Weyler's orders and the probability that he would be ordered to sea at any moment, the couple decided to hasten their wedding and Miss Pearkes returned from the East, arriving just two days preceding the ceremony. As a honeymoon trip was out of the question Lieut. and Mrs. Weyler took apartments at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco. The bride, who is a belle among the younger set, is a sister of Mrs. Vulte, wife of Lieutenant Vulte, of the Marine Corps.

Lieut. Paul C. Turner, 37th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Follinsby, were married at Kansas City, Mo., on March 29, 1917.

Lieut. Irving C. Avery, 12th U.S. Inf., and Miss Emily Elizabeth Hornblower, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Josiah N. Hornblower of Albany were married in New York city April 3, 1917 at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. William B. Hornblower, 755 Park avenue. It was intended to have the wedding take place late in the spring, but it was hastened because of the war crisis. The Rev. Dr. Storrs Seymour of Connecticut was the officiating clergyman. The bride, who wore a costume of white satin with a veil of tulle, had Miss Mary Kopper as her only attendant. Dr. Wilfred Sexton of Auburn acted as best man. There were no ushers. After the reception Lieutenant Avery and his bride left for a brief wedding trip. They will live at Nogales, Ariz., where the groom is at present stationed.

The engagement of Miss Anita Allen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theophilus Allen, of Palo Alto, Cal., to Lieut. H. P. Perrine, jr., 14th U.S. Inf. was announced at a luncheon given to her sorority sisters at the Delta Gamma house at the Leland Stanford University. Miss Allen returned to California only recently from Columbia University, where she studied in the school of journalism. Last summer she accompanied an uncle from Seattle to Alaska, in search of magazine material, and it was while at Nome that she met Lieutenant Perrine, who was stationed at Fort Davis. No date for the wedding has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Reyburn, of Leavenworth, Kas., announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Lillian Lea, to Lieut. George Morris Peabody, jr., 16th U.S. Cav., of Danvers, Mass. The above announcement was made known at a beautiful dinner given on March 29 by Miss Reyburn's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Wulfekuhler, in Leavenworth, before the ball given by the provisional officers at Pope Hall. The guests at the dinner included Mr. and Mrs. Reyburn, Miss Harriet Kinney of Atchison, Kas.; Miss Margaret Brewen of Kansas City, Mo.; and Lieut. L. H. Ryder and C. E. Smith. The marriage will be a social event of the early fall in Leavenworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb Tholen, of Leavenworth, Kas., announce the engagement of their only daughter, Olive Alice, to Lieut. Alexander Putney Withers, 35th U.S. Inf., of Richmond, Va. The marriage will occur in the near future.

Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter Suzanne to Lieut. Wilson Byron, 5th U.S. Cav., on Saturday, April 14th 1917 at four o'clock, at the post chapel. Miss Rice will be attended by Miss Frances Murray, of Washington, D.C., as maid of honor and Misses Bernice Jaylord, of Junction City, Kas., and Virginia Rice, of New Haven, Conn., as bridesmaids. Lieutenant Byron will have his brother, Mr. Wilson Byron, of Hagerstown, Md., as best man and several of his brother officers as groomsman.

Ensign Norwood Giles Calvert, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Means Adams, of Ashland, Ky., were married at New York city, March 29, 1917, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first street and West End avenue. The bride was given away by her father, Thomas M. Adams. Ensign Leighton Wood was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Uranie Edwards, of Patchogue, Long Island, and Miss Marjorie Taft, of Brooklyn.

Lieut. Ellis S. Stone, U.S.N., and Miss Grace Zaring, were married at Hempstead, N.Y. April 3, 1917 in St. George's Episcopal Church. Officers of the Navy attending formed an arch with their swords in the aisle under which the bridegroom and bride passed to the altar. The church was decorated with American flags, palms and Easter flowers. Lieut. Paul F. Foster, U.S.N., was best man. The bride's attendant was Miss Hazel Abrams. The ushers were Lieut. Cecil Y. Johnston, U.S.N., and Lieut. Robert M. Griffin, U.S.N. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Charles W. Zaring.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Pope Fox of Indianapolis, Ind., announced the engagement of their daughter, Lillia Maigne, to Lieut. Robert Starkweather Miller, U.S.A.

Ensign Kingsland Dunwoody, U.S.N., who was graduated at the Naval Academy on March 29 last, was married on March 31, 1917, to Miss Janet M. Barber, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Calvin Barber. The wedding was hurried because of the war possibilities. The young couple had planned to be married next autumn, when they were to have had a large naval church wedding. However, seventy-odd friends and relatives were bidden by telephone and the simple but most attractive wedding held at the Barbers' residence, 57 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, N.Y., went off right merrily. Ten of Dunwoody's classmates were present and made the "arch of steel" with swords under which the happy young couple passed. A delicious supper was served.

Miss Mary Ashby Warden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Warden, was married in Washington, March 31, to Asst. Surg. Louis H. Williams, M.R.C., U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Williams, of Faison, N.C., at the apartment of the bride's parents in the Wyoming. The wedding had been planned for June, but owing to recent orders for duty the date was advanced. The drawing room was charmingly decorated with palms and ferns and great clusters of Easter lilies, while in the dining room yellow jonquils and pink tulips were used. The ceremony which was performed by the Rev. Andrew

Reid Byrd, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, was witnessed by relatives and a few intimate friends and was followed by a breakfast. The bride, who was unattended, was given in marriage by her father. She wore a smart three-piece gown of dark blue taffeta, with touches of Chinese embroidery which harmonized with a picture hat of pink Neapolitan straw trimmed with pink roses and blue leaves. She carried a shower bouquet of shaded pink sweet peas tied with pink ribbon and tulle. Mr. Roland Williams, of Faison, N.C., was the best man for his brother. Mrs. Warden, mother of the bride, received in a becoming costume of black and white satin combined with georgette crepe and trimmed with jet; Mrs. Williams, mother of the bridegroom, was in a gown of purple georgette crepe elaborately beaded, worn with a straw toque to match. Among the out-of-town guests for the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Francois Hiddinger, Mrs. Crawley Philips and Miss Philips, of New York; Mrs. Edmunds Johnston, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hills Warden, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Pauline Linton, of Rockford, Ill., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mildred Eva, to Lieut. Dwight Frederick Johns, C.E. U.S.A.

Lieut. Frank R. King, U.S.N., and Miss Allene Adams were married in Washington, D.C., on March 27, 1917.

Miss Dorothy Fisher, daughter of Mrs. Henrietta V. Fisher, of the Majestic Hotel, New York city, was married in Grace Church, New York city, March 30, 1917, to Lieut. Oscar C. Greene, U.S.N., the Rev. Dr. Slattery officiating. The bride wore white satin with lace and lace veil trimmed with orange blossoms and carried white orchids. She was attended by her sister, Miss Hildegard Fisher, who wore pink satin and chiffon. Lieut. Roland M. Comfort, U.S.N., who also is stationed on board the New York, was best man. A reception and supper followed the wedding at the Majestic Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. William George Sickle, of 128 West Seventy-fourth street, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Loraine Allen Sickle, to Lieut. Karl Slaughter Bradford, U.S. Cav., on duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

Mrs. F. L. D. Copeland of 16 East Forty-third street New York city has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Pauline Dickinson, to Mr. Warren Sullivan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frank Sullivan of New York. Miss Dickinson is the daughter of the late Edward P. Dickinson of Williamsport, Pa., and a granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Richard Loder, U.S.A., retired. Mr. Sullivan is a graduate of Dartmouth and a member of the mounted detachment of the 7th N.Y.N.G.

Miss Elizabeth Chadwick Beale was married in Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., March 31, 1917, to Capt. Basil Duke Edwards, Inf. U.S.A., who is on duty at West Point. The bride is the daughter of Professor Joseph H. Beale, of the Harvard Law School, and Mrs. Beale. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Alice Beale. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Dale Parker. The ushers, all officers from West Point, were Capt. Edward S. Gorrell, Lieut. William H. Wilbur and Lieut. Carl P. Dick, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gartley, of Mount Airy, Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, and Lieut. Gerard Bradford, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gray Park announce the engagement of their daughter, Sarah Gray, to Mr. Morton Hazen Chase, of Gardiner, Me., nephew of Brig. Gen. Mott Hooton, U.S.A., retired.

The marriage of Miss Cornelie Blanchard Hanson to Ens. Glenn Herman Easton, U.S.N., took place Friday evening, March 30, 1917, at 8 p.m., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Morgan Delano, 654 West 170th street, New York city. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Herbert Shipman of the Church of Heavenly Rest, New York city. Lieut. Julian H. Collins, U.S.N., acted as best man and Mrs. Collins as matron of honor. Ens. Easton is attached to the U.S.S. Utah, and the date of the marriage was advanced, due to the probabilities of war being declared. Miss Hanson is a daughter of Mrs. Frederick M. Delano.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Moody, daughter of Major and Mrs. Thomas M. Moody, U.S.A., retired, to Lieut. John D. Austin, 14th U.S. Cav., was pretty event of March 30, 1917, in the post chapel at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The bride looked very dainty and girlish in a simple dress of white lace. Her full tulle veil, gathered to her abundant fair hair in cap effect, with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a large bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. Rev. R. K. Proley, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended only by her little sister, Grace, who wore an embroidered muslin dress and carried an arm bouquet of pink roses. The best man was Lieut. Edwin Rollman, 14th U.S. Cav. Lieut. E. F. Koenig, 21st U.S. Inf., played the wedding march. After the wedding an informal reception was held, and the young couple left for Kansas City, Mo., to spend a week at the Hotel Muehlebach, after which they will go to their station at Del Rio, Texas. The bride is the granddaughter of the late Capt. Platt M. Thorne, 22d Inf. She was born at Fort Leavenworth, and christened when a baby in the same chapel where the wedding took place. Lieut. Austin's home is in Ithaca, N.Y.

ARMY ITEMS.

The 22d U.S. Infantry, Col. J. C. Tillson, which left Fort Sam Houston for El Paso, Texas, for border patrol work on Feb. 25, 1912, has arrived at New York, for station. Its last station on the border was in Arizona. The regiment has not been in quarters since February, 1912. The advance details as to date of departure of the regiment from the South, the route, etc., were withheld under the censorship rules. The regiment was not a part of the punitive column under Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, being detached to protect Douglas and vicinity. The headquarters and Companies A, B, C and D, of the 22d Infantry, under Colonel Tillson are at Governors Island, New York city. Companies E, F, G and H, are at Fort Totten, N.Y., and Companies I, K, L and M, Supply Company and Machine-gun Company are on duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Major R. C. Langdon commands the 3d Battalion. The Artillery barracks at Forts Hamilton and Totten are shared by the Artillerymen and Infantrymen which makes the quarters very crowded.

First Lieut. Hugh H. McGee, 3d Cav., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, has been authorized by the War Department to accept a commission as lieutenant colonel, 1st Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, and on March 31 was authorized to join that command. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1909.

Col. Tracy C. Dickson, U.S.A., retired, has been transferred to the active list with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

nel in the Ordnance Department with rank from March 7, 1917. He was retired on Aug. 18, 1915, under Secs. 3 and 6 of the Act of March 4, 1915.

The transport *Sheridan* arrived at Manila April 3 with eleven officers and 106 casuals.

Capt. Charles G. Harvey, Cav., U.S.A., has been appointed provost marshal for the National Guard troops doing police duty in the District of Columbia. Captain Harvey has been stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

Two troops of the 2d U.S. Cavalry stationed at Fort Myer, Va., were on duty at the Capitol on the night of April 2, when the President addressed Congress. Col. C. W. Fenton was in command.

Col. George F. Landers, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., will leave New York about June 20 next for Cristobal, Canal Zone, to assume command of the coast defenses of Balboa. At the same time Col. Oscar I. Strub, Coast Art. D.O.L., will also leave New York to assume command of the coast defenses of Cristobal. Colonel Straub is at present in command of Fort Howard, Md.

Enlistments in the Army, reported from the regular recruiting depots, totaled 7,723 during the month of March. "The Regular Army is rapidly approaching its present authorized strength," says the War Department statement, which gave these figures.

H. J. Rahe, head of Rahe's Automobile Training School in Kansas City, Mo., has sent a letter to the Quartermaster General of the Army in which he says: "Realizing the need of thoroughly trained automobile truck and gas engine mechanics in the Army and Navy, I have decided, in view of the present crisis in this nation's affairs, to do my bit in helping the Government by throwing open my school free of charge to those now in the Service who want to transfer into the motor transport and to those about to enter the Service who wish to enlist as mechanics. The entire course will be given free until my school is filled to capacity, and as soon as the students qualify their places can be taken by others. The only expenses in connection with the school will be for board and room which students can secure in a comfortable place close to the school for \$5 a week. This school is well prepared and equipped to train men in this business in a few short weeks. My suggestion would be for you to detail men to my school for a period of two months, not over five men at a time. I would rather have men who have a natural inclination for mechanics. I will leave all details to your department. My offer is simply to give this complete course to every man to whom you see fit to detail to my school. It would be well for some of the men to specialize on such branches as oxy-acetylene welding, oxy-hydrogen cutting, electrical systems, etc., and we can whenever necessary give a special course in any one branch. My regular school business must be given attention in order to hold places open for the men you will send. I would appreciate it if you will let me know how many and when they are coming."

Benjamin Mills and his sterling athletes from the 25th U.S. Infantry captured the honors of the A.A.U. meet held at Alexander field, Honolulu, H.T., March 17, 1917," says the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. "They scored a total of seventy-five points, which gave them nearly as large a total as the second and third teams. The Trail and Mountain Club showed surprising strength, and finished in second place with a total of fifty-two points, the unattached athletes scored twenty-eight points, while Kamehameha was fourth with twenty-four points. Seven Hawaiian records were broken, and two were equaled, while one American record was equaled when Mills breached the tape in 5.25 seconds in the short sprint. The 25th Infantry track team, coached by Mills, showed to advantage in a number of the events that they had not appeared in before. The big feature of the meet was the showing made by Clyde Gilbert in the 100-yard dash. The speed merchant of the 25th Infantry breached the tape in ten seconds flat, which should win nine out of ten events on the mainland. The fact that the track was heavy gives the runners from the 25th Infantry a chance for a bright future. It might not be a bad idea to send this runner to the mainland for a crack at the best sprinters in California."

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Lieut. G. S. Faulkner, of the Royal Flying Corps of England, is at the Willard, Washington, D.C., for a short stay.

Mrs. Julius A. Furer and daughter joined Naval Constructor Furer, U.S.N., in Washington on April 1, after spending the winter in Miami, Fla.

Miss Laurie Smith has returned to New York, after a visit with her brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. Harry A. Baldwin, in Washington.

Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, wife of Rear Admiral Gheen, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Gheen returned to Washington on April 3, after a stay at Atlantic City, N.J.

Miss Nannie Chase, daughter of Brig. Gen. George F. Chase, U.S.A., is recovering from her recent severe illness at George Washington Hospital, Washington.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., contributes to Collier's for April 7 an article entitled "Safety Without Militarism, the Need of Universal Military Service."

Mrs. Charles B. Drake, wife of Major Drake, U.S.A., was hostess at a luncheon followed by a theater party in Washington on March 28. There were twenty-five guests.

P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. William G. Neill, U.S.N., whose marriage recently took place in Washington, D.C., are spending their honeymoon at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Miss Mary Chase Daniels, who has been spending the winter in Washington with her uncle and aunt, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, left last week for her home in Goldsborough, N.C.

The Evening Star, Washington, for April 3, publishes a picture of Mrs. Louis Hicks Williams, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Williams, M.R.C., U.S.N., whose marriage took place on March 31.

Mrs. Henry A. Wiley, wife of Captain Wiley, U.S.N., and Miss Roberta Wiley are spending the spring season at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Miss Elizabeth Wiley is visiting in Portland, Ore.

Mrs. John Perley Messer and Miss Florence Veazey Messer left San Francisco, Cal., March 26 for their home in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, after a six weeks' visit with Ensign and Mrs. Frederick Dodge Powers, Oakland, Cal.

Miss Harriet Love and Miss Elizabeth Love, daughters of Capt. James M. Love, U.S.A., have arrived in Annapolis, Md., from Richmond, Va., and are visiting their uncle and aunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry B. Le Bourgeois.

Pictures of Mrs. George C. Thorpe, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Thorpe, U.S.M.C., and her two small daughters and of Mrs. Charles G. Harvey, wife of Captain Harvey, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va., appear in the Washington Post of April 1.

Miss Evelina Gleaves is visiting at Hotel Chamberlin at Fort Monroe, Va.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hussey are registered at the Wolcott Hotel, New York city.

A son, Horatio Gardner Ainsworth, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Ainsworth, U.S.N., on March 15, 1917.

Mrs. Robert J. Walker, wife of Ensign Walker, U.S.N., has joined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Walker, at Asheville, N.C.

A picture of Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, wife of Colonel Fenton, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va., appears in the Washington Post for April 1.

Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, wife of Captain Bennett, U.S.N., of Mare Island, Cal., has been visiting in Washington during the past week.

Miss Margherita Tillman, daughter of Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., is making a series of visits in New York and Philadelphia.

A bridge party will be given under the auspices of the Women's Section of the Navy League on April 10 at Indianapolis, Md., for the benefit of the league.

Major and Mrs. Benjamin D. Poulois, U.S.N., have arrived in Washington from San Antonio, Texas, and have taken an apartment at the Marlborough.

Miss Margaret Read, daughter of Col. George W. Read, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, after a series of visits South. She will attend the National Service School camp.

Among the Army and Navy folk who are at present in Los Angeles, Cal., and who are making their headquarters at the Hotel Clark in that city, are Major and Mrs. John Howard, U.S.A.

Pictures of little Caroline Miller and her older brother, Whitside Miller, the attractive children of Capt. Archie Miller, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va., appear in the Washington Post for April 1.

Mrs. Albert Mack, wife of Lieutenant Mack, U.S.N., is entertaining her aunt, Miss Florida M. Howard, of Hillsboro, Ill., at the Granada, Oakland, Cal., while Lieutenant Mack is on duty at Colon.

Mrs. Louise Tenet, who has been spending the past few months visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James D. Richardson, in Washington, left last week for her home in Paris, Texas.

Mrs. Joyes, wife of Col. John W. Joyes, U.S.A., of Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Butler, in Washington, where they entertained at dinner in her honor at the Chevy Chase Club, Md.

Col. and Mrs. James A. Shipton, U.S.A., were dinner hosts in Washington on March 29, and also entertained at tea at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Saturday afternoon, March 31, for their house guest, Mrs. Charles A. Pratt, of Little Rock, Ark.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Needham L. Jones, who have been spending the winter in Augusta, Ga., arrived in Washington on March 31, and are with the latter's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, at 1525 New Hampshire avenue.

Mrs. E. E. Hubbard and her son, Keith B. Hubbard, are stopping at the Westerfield Apartment, 610 West 116th street, New York city. Mrs. Hubbard, who is the sister of Col. F. H. Beach, U.S.A., would like to hear from her numerous Army friends. Her phone number is Morningside 3040.

Capt. Guy Gaunt, British naval attaché at Washington, has been promoted as a reward for exceptional services in connection with the protection of British shipping and the procurement of naval supplies in this country. He has been made a commodore, first-class, becoming one of the five such officers in the British navy.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson entertained Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ralph Earle, Col. and Mrs. Samuel E. Allen, Surg. and Mrs. Theodore Richards, Capt. and Mrs. William Carleton Watts and Col. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Walcutt at dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on March 29.

Lieut. Comdr. James B. Gilmer, U.S.N., and twenty officers of the U.S.S. New York were the guests of honor at a delightful luncheon given at the Richmond Country Club on March 29 by a group of Richmond, Va., debutantes. The same group, chaperoned by Mrs. Preston Noland, were entertained at luncheon on board the U.S.S. New York at Hampton Roads on March 31.

Mrs. Frederick Dodge Powers, wife of Ensign Powers, recently entertained twenty ladies at the U.S. Naval Training Station at San Francisco, Cal., at a tea given in honor of her mother, Mrs. John Perley Messer, and sister, Miss Florence Veazey Messer, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A dinner on board the U.S.S. Rainbow by Ensign O. P. Kessing, a tea by Mrs. Albert Mack, wife of Lieutenant Mack, a luncheon at the Stewart Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. Archibald D. Stevens were among the many affairs given complimentary to them.

Orders just issued from the headquarters of the Veteran Corps of Artillery in New York city announce that Brigade Major Charles Elliot Warner has been assigned as major of the 1st Battalion. From this fact it will be seen that Major Warren did not, after all, nullify his commission in the Veteran Corps of Artillery by accepting detail for temporary duty with the division staff, N.Y.N.G., as was contended by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, the commanding officer of that ancient and honorable organization, the Veteran Corps of Artillery.

Comdr. Andre M. Proctor, U.S.N., performed a commendable action in New York city March 31 by causing the arrest of Henry Engel, a salesman of 584 Tenth Avenue, who he alleged was addressing a crowd at Broadway and Thirty-seventh street with words unfit to be uttered within the borders of the United States. Comdr. Proctor charged indignantly that Engel had urged men to be disloyal to the country if there was war and had made remarks about the flag that were far from complimentary. Certain prominent men were also made the target of attack, the Commander said. Many speakers have been allowed too much freedom in New York city in making street speeches against our public men and government during the past two years.

Officers of the 2d Infantry, N.J.N.G., now stationed in Trenton, relaxed from their military duties long enough on April 3 to honor Col. Henry D. Styer, U.S.A., who until recently was instructor to the National Guard of New Jersey. The Colonel was dined at noon and was presented with a very fine regulation pistol and holster. On the holster was a solid gold plate, suitably inscribed. This honor to Colonel Styer was a mark of the appreciation of officers of the 2d Regiment for his services while detailed to New Jersey as military instructor to the Guard. The officers attending the dinner were Colonel Reading and his staff and the field and line officers stationed at Trenton. In addition to the officers of the regiment, those attending the dinner were Colonel Wright and Major Williams, mustering officers of United States Army.

Mrs. J. F. Hines is now at 1309 Seventeenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Gen. and Mrs. William Auman, U.S.A., will be at the Hotel Powhatan, Washington, D.C., for several weeks.

A daughter, Elizabeth, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Seibert, U.S.N., April 2, 1917, at Ypsilanti, Mich.

The birth of a son to Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. G. Gilmore, U.S.N., on March 29, 1917, is announced at Washington, D.C.

A son, Joseph Lawrence Dickinson, was born at Tampa, Fla., on March 23, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. Dickinson, 7th U.S. Cav.

A daughter, Billa Frances Lane, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Lane, 18th U.S. Inf., at New York city on March 30, 1917.

A son, Miles Augustus Libbey, Jr., was born to Lieut. Miles A. Libbey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Libbey in Brooklyn, N.Y., on March 21, 1917.

A son, Roswell Hadfield Blair, Jr., was born to the wife of Ensign Roswell Hadfield Blair, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., April 2, 1917.

A son, Ross Polk Schlabaach, Jr., was born to Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. P. Schlabaach, U.S.N., at Portsmouth, N.H., on March 18, 1917.

A son, George W. Prioleau, Jr., was born to Chaplain George W. Prioleau, 25th U.S. Inf. and Mrs. Prioleau at Honolulu, H.T., March 18, 1917.

A daughter, Sarah Pauline de Bellier Richardson was born to Surg. and Mrs. R. Roller Richardson, U.S.N., at Las Animas, Colo., on March 30, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Rupertus, U.S.M.C., are the guests of Ensign and Mrs. Edward Victor Isaacs, U.S.N., Rudwall Apartments, Portsmouth, Va.

Mrs. Perley, widow of Col. Harry Otis Perley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has returned to her home in Detroit after a five weeks' stay at the Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Sherman Parr, U.S.N., announce the birth of a son, William Tileston Parr, on March 29, 1917, at the Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Braisted, wife of the Surgeon General of the Navy, has out invitations for a tea to be given at the Play House, Washington, April 17, to meet Mrs. Earle and Mrs. Watts.

The New York Times in its picture section of April 1 publishes a picture of the First Class of Midshipmen, 1917, and pictures of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell and Capt. J. L. Gilbreth, U.S.A.

Mrs. Martin E. Trench, who has been on the Pacific coast for the past seven months, has returned East and is now with her mother, Mrs. Casper Schenck, at 264 King George street, Annapolis, Md.

The Misses Colhoun have reopened their house on Fairmont street, Washington, D.C., after spending the last six weeks traveling through the South. They visited relatives at Montgomery, Ala., and remained several weeks at Pensacola, Fla.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will address the members of Akiba Lodge 173, B'nai Brith, at the club house, 2307 Broadway, New York city, Tuesday night, April 10. The president of the organization is Sidney S. Landau and the secretary is Theodore Schmerl. The music will be furnished by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum band.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sebree, U.S.N., expect to leave their home at Coronado, Cal., early in April and go to Kansas City, Mo., by way of San Antonio, Texas. They will visit the Admiral's brother, Frank P. Sebree, at 3119 Pasco, Kansas City, and other relatives in Missouri. They expect to arrive in Washington, D.C., about May 10 for a stay of two or three weeks.

Capt. Thomas N. Gimperling, U.S.A., has been appointed professor of military science at Williams College, according to a telegram received by Dr. Garfield, president of the college, from Governors Island on April 2. Captain Gimperling, who is with the 34th Infantry at Presidio, Texas, is a veteran of the Spanish War, and a graduate of West Point in the class of 1904.

Major Russell C. Langdon, 22d Inf., and Mrs. Langdon are at the Hotel Wolcott, New York. Major Langdon is on sick leave after being operated upon at the Mayo Hospital in Rochester, Minn., and will rejoin his battalion at Fort Hamilton very shortly. The stepson of Major Langdon, Lieut. Edward Semple Moale, recently commissioned in the U.S. Cavalry, is in New York city and will report at Fort Leavenworth April 15. He is a son of the late Edward Moale, Jr., U.S.N., and grandson of the late Gen. Edward Moale, U.S.A.

Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., while in Yuma, Ariz., on a trip of inspection along the border, was the guest of honor at a reception given by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William K. Jones, 14th Inf., U.S.A., at their hospitable home on Seventh avenue and East street. Col. and Mrs. Jones were assisted by Mrs. Lawson, wife of Mr. L. M. Lawson, manager of the Yuma Reclamation Project, and Mesdames A. J. Harris, McDaniels, Ferguson, Herbst, Endicott, Ingalls, Dabney, Bradley, Chambers and Miss Wilson. The 14th Infantry band rendered a program of classical music during the hours of the reception.

Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with the New York National Guard, mustered out of the Federal service on April 3, 1917, the last unit of the New York National Guard at Peekskill that served on the Mexican border. This unit was composed of Capt. Thomas H. Stanton and ten men of the division supply train. Captain Gilbreth, who has also been busy mustering the 1st Colored Infantry, N.Y.N.G., and report its condition to the War Department. Captain Gilbreth, in addition to his many other duties, has been commandant of the New York School of the Line, which has a very important bearing in the higher instruction of officers.

Preparations for the annual encampment of the National Service School which will be held on a site just outside Washington, D.C., April 26 to May 5, under the auspices of the woman's section of the Navy League, practically have been completed. Actual construction of the camp has been started. During the second course—May 7 to May 26—a congress for organization of women in war time is to be held at the camp. The appointment of the following "staff" is announced: Honorary commandants, Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock; commandant, Miss Elizabeth E. Poe; aid-in-chief, Miss Bylla Poe Wilson; aids to commandant, Miss Eudora Clover, Miss Mary H. Baker, of Wildwood, N.J.; inspector, Miss Blanchard Scott, daughter of Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. H. L. Scott; adjutant, Miss Natalie Summer Lincoln; quartermaster, Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; assistant quartermaster, Mrs. Findlay; major, Miss Nina Gaither, Baltimore, Md.; battalion adjutant, Miss Anne Tracey, Highland Falls, N.Y.; sergeant major, Miss Ethel Allen, of Washington.

Miss Winifred Rogers, daughter of Rear Admiral C. C. Rogers, U.S.N., is the guest of Miss Sally Hamner at her home in Lynchburg, Va.

Mrs. W. H. Nauman, widow of Commander Nauman, U.S.N., who has been passing the winter at Old Point Comfort, will spend the month of April at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, wife of Captain Grant, U.S.A., has offered the Army and Navy Cup to be won by the best dog shown by a member of the Army or Navy at the sixth annual dog show to be held this month in Washington, D.C.

Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.; the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Ingraham and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., were among the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Lester Jones at Rauscher's, Washington, on April 2.

Ensins and Mrs. Roswell H. Blair are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at Annapolis, Md., on April 2. The child is a grandson of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and a great nephew of P.A. Paymr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and of Lieut. William Price Williamson, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N.; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. John R. Williams, wife of Colonel Williams, U.S.A., were in the audience at the war lecture given by Capt. Ian Hay Beith, of England, in Washington on March 31.

A picture of Mrs. Alexander Sharp, mother of Lieut. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., appears in the Washington Post for April 1. Mrs. Sharp is chairman of the ball to be given by the Women's Army and Navy League on Easter Monday night and is also taking an active part in the plans for National Service School camp.

Commodore Burns T. Walling, U.S.N., has arrived in Boston, Mass., where he is inspector of general electrical supplies of that district. Lieut. and Mrs. James Southerland Spore, of Annapolis, Md., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, James Southerland Spore, Jr. The baby is a grandson of Commodore Walling.

Senior Capt. Francis M. Dunwoody, U.S. Coast Guard, is in command of the Eastern Division, U.S. Coast Guard, with headquarters at Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Dunwoody were recent guests for a few days of Capt. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody, Coast Art., at West Point, prior to their departure for Boston, where they have taken quarters at Hampton Court, 1223 Beacon street.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, returning from a fishing trip in the southern part of Florida, spent a few hours in Jacksonville, and was entertained by the Hon. H. L. Anderson, together with Mr. Russell J. Coles, of Danville, Va., and Lieut. J. T. Clement, U.S.A., recruiting officer in Florida, for breakfast. The Colonel succeeded in capturing the second largest devil fish that has ever been captured, on this trip.

Mrs. Robert Noble and Mrs. Carroll Bach have sent out invitations for a thé dansant at the Officers' Club, Washington Barracks, on April 10. Invited to receive with Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Bach are Mrs. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Glennon, Mrs. Gorgas, Miss Phelan, Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Dan Moore, Mrs. W. S. Smith, Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Point, Misses Kutz, Amy Brown, Claxton, Festor, McIvey.

In the audience at the lecture given by Sergeant Major Middlemiss, of the British army, at the Belasco Theater in Washington on April 3 were Cpt. and Mrs. John Gibbons, U.S.N.; Mrs. John McGowan, widow of Rear Admiral McGowan, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. Fox Conner, Mrs. Henry Fitch, Mrs. Stephen Rowan, Mrs. Walter A. Smead, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillon, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George B. Duncan, Miss Caroline Nash and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and Miss Virginia Hunt.

TRIBUTE PAID TO ARMY CENSOR.

Newspapermen whose duties have brought them in touch with the official censor of the War Department, Major Douglas MacArthur (Engrs.), Gen. Staff Corps, have paid a remarkable tribute to that officer in a communication which was presented on April 5 to the Secretary of War. The letter to Mr. Baker was as follows:

The Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Dear Mr. Secretary: It seems quite likely that the days of action before us will see many changes in the corps of newspaper correspondents who have been assigned to the War Department for many months past. Some of us will go a-soldiering and others into other fields of activity connected with the war. Changes will come, too, in the assignment of Army officers whom we have learned to know here in the department, and before that time comes, we of the Fourth Estate wish to express to you, and through you, to Major Douglas MacArthur, our appreciation of the way he has dealt with us for all these months in his trying position as military censor.

We feel no doubt of what the future holds for Major MacArthur. Rank and honor will come to him if merit can bring them to any man; but we now wish to say our thanks to him for the unfailing kindness, patience and wise counsel we have received from him in the difficult days that are past.

Our needs have compelled us to tax that patience at all hours of the day and night. We have never failed to receive courteous treatment from him. Although the censorship imposed was but a voluntary obligation upon the press, it has been kept faithfully, and we feel that it has been largely because of the fair, wise and liberal way in which Major MacArthur exercised his functions that this was possible. He has put his own personality into his task.

No man can ever know to what extent the cordial relations the Major has maintained with the press may have influenced national thought on military matters. It is unquestionable that his hours given to our conferences have not been wasted. They have borne fruit in what we in our turn have written, and if wise decisions are reached eventually as to the military policy of the country, we cannot but feel that the Major has helped through us to shape the public mind.

CHAPLAINS' TRIBUTE TO FALK YOUNKER.

The four Army chaplains attached to the military district based on Douglas, Ariz., have sent on expression of appreciation and regret concerning the work and death of Falk Younker, of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, to Rabbi Eiseman, of New York city. The letter, which is dated Fort Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., March 14, says, in part:

We found in Falk Younker a willing helper in all the work pertaining to the moral welfare of the enlisted men of this district. At all times his sympathy, strength and moral support were readily given to make the life of the soldier, whether Regular or volunteer, more pleasant and congenial by companionship. The enlisted men keenly feel that they have sustained a personal loss and that with the closing of the work of the Y.M.H.A. the motive power, head and front of a splendid effort has been taken from them. With his sickness and subsequent death, the one and only home for them in the city to which they might go and receive a cordial welcome without money and without price has been taken from them. To the chaplains, irrespective of creed or doctrine, he appealed by

his wider catholicism and greatly endeared himself as he faithfully co-operated with them in the performance of a common work. It is requested that a copy of this endorsement be given to the Army and Navy Journal, and such other papers as your judgment may dictate.

The letter is signed by Major H. C. Gavitt, chaplain 1st Cavalry; Thomas J. Dickson, chaplain 6th Field Artillery; G. C. Stull, chaplain 11th Infantry; William A. Aiken, chaplain 18th Infantry.

READY.

BY CLARA BELL BROWN.

"Hang out your banners!" Words are useless, now. The stripes and stars speak to a listening world. The language of America is there. Fling out the flag we honor to the breeze. It means all that the loyal heart can feel: It tells all that the loyal tongue can say.

"Hang out your banners!" Let the starry flag Tell to each passerby that 'neath the roof Where waves its splendor, dwells a patriot! Let party factions die: let creeds bend low Before the emblem of our liberty!

Never for conquest did Old Glory lead: Never, except for right and freedom's cause. So, hang her splendor on your outer wall, And—silent—wait to see her victory!

Ready! Columbia's colors float on high, Ready! Salute! Each heart beats loud with pride To all the world America speaks now, Her language is: "Old Glory evermore!"

Mrs. Brown, it is of interest to note, is the sister of "Bell, of '67, U.S.M.A." who died at the Dry Tortugas, and who was one of two subaltern officers in the history of our country to be honored by a special order, for the Department of the South to wear mourning, as for a commanding officer. He was a warm, personal friend of the late Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant.—EDITOR.

VIRGIN ISLANDS UNDER OUR FLAG.

The final act of more than fifty years' effort to bring the Danish West Indies under the American flag was completed on March 31, when the Danish Minister at Washington accepted from the Secretary of State a Treasury warrant for \$25,000,000. The Navy Department at once sent a wireless message to Commander Edwin T. Pollock, U.S.N., on board the U.S.S. Hancock, as follows: "You may receive the islands in the name of the Government of the United States."

The Danish Governor at St. Thomas was notified to hand over control of the islands to the American naval authorities and the acquisition of the new territory had become a matter of history. No elaborate ceremonies attended the transfer. As the Danish flag was lowered from public buildings and fortifications at St. Thomas and the Stars and Stripes were raised, salutes boomed from warships in the roadstead and from the forts.

Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, U.S.N., formerly Chief of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence in the Navy Department, is en route to serve as governor of the Virgin Islands as they have been officially christened. He will serve until a permanent government has been set up by Congress. The treasury warrant given to the Danish minister saved the transfer of about forty-eight tons of gold. This bullion will be deposited to the credit of Denmark in New York banks.

Two hundred and fifteen U.S. Marines from Haiti and Santo Domingo were landed on March 31 in the Virgin Islands to form the first United States garrison in this newly acquired island possession.

Capt. Jesse F. Dyer, U.S.M.C., until recently on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, was detailed to accompany the two companies of U.S. Marines that were sent from Santo Domingo to the newly acquired "Virgin Islands of the United States." He will act as quartermaster and paymaster of that force and also as a legal advisor to Rear Admiral Oliver, U.S.N., who will be in temporary command of the territory as governor. No selection has yet been made of officers to command this force and the length of their stay in the islands has not been discussed, it is stated.

The Post Office Department has announced that "the domestic rates of postage and conditions now applying to the United States and its possessions have been extended to the Virgin Islands of the United States, effective March 31, 1917. These islands embrace St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix and adjacent islands, formerly known as the Danish West Indies. Postage stamped paper on the Danish West Indies outstanding in the hands of the public will be recognized for payment of postage on matter mailed in the Virgin Islands of the United States."

MECHANICS WANTED FOR ARMY.

The War Department issued an appeal for 20,000 artisans to fill up the Quartermaster enlisted Reserve Corps for war-time service on April 4. The men are wanted at once for training. They will be given grades now, subject to active service at call. The following trades are called upon: Bakers, blacksmiths, butchers, carpenters, carpenter foremen, chauffeurs, checkers, clerks, cooks, electricians and helpers, steam engineers, farriers, forage masters, horse shoers, horse trainers, laborers, machinists and helpers, brick and stone masons, mechanics and helpers (automobile), motor car masters and assistants, motor truck masters and assistants, motorcyclists, overseers of labor, painters, printers' foremen, packers (pack trains), pack masters and foremen, plumbers' foremen, saddlers' foremen and saddlers, stable men, stenographers, storekeepers, teamsters, tent makers, trainmasters, typewriters, wagon masters and assistants, watchmen and wheelwrights. The pay in the Quartermaster enlisted force ranges from \$75 to \$90 a month.

"It is the intention to select carefully men for these responsible places and give them their rank and position in enlisted corps now," says a statement issued April 5. "All that is required of a reservist is this: That during

a period of four years he shall keep himself physically fit for military service, attend each year, if ordered to do so, an army encampment for a period of two weeks only, for which duty he will be paid, and present himself for active duty at the proper place in time of actual or threatened hostilities in answer to the call of the President. Men who enlist in this reserve retain their status as civilians and are only required to leave their homes in time of war. They constitute a preferred class over men whose sense of patriotic duty leads them to enlist only when war is declared. Military training as a soldier is not required. The members of this section perform the duties of their particular trade incident to the transporting of troops and furnishing them with supplies. Reservists are not required to drill or perform other purely military duties except in an emergency.

Applicants for the Corps must be between eighteen and forty-five years of age, and either citizens of the United States or in process of naturalization. The grades open to them are from private to senior quartermaster-sergeant, pay ranging from \$15 to \$75 a month on home service, and from \$18 to \$90 on foreign duty. They will receive rations, quarters, clothing, medical attention, and all other equipment in addition to their pay. The bulk of the Corps will be composed of non-commissioned officers of the various grades. Application for service in this Corps will be received by any recruiting officer or by the Department quartermaster at Governor's Island, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, or Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

APPOINTMENTS TO NEW DEPARTMENTS.

Recommendations of staff officers for the commanders of the Southeastern and Northeastern Departments, recently created as from May 1, 1917, have all been completed and are now awaiting the approval of the Secretary of War. Major Charles E. Kilbourne, of the General Staff, will become Chief of Staff for Major Gen. Leonard Wood in the Southeastern Department. Major Jacob C. Johnson, C.A.C., has been recommended as inspector general, and Col. Benjamin Alvord as adjutant general, in the same department. Lieut. Col. George D. Deshon, Med. Corps, will be stationed at Boston, as surgeon for the Northeastern Department, and Major Alfred A. Starbird, F.A., probably will be the inspector general.

Lieut. Col. Frederick P. Reynolds, Med. Corps, now at Governor's Island, will be transferred to the Southeastern Department's headquarters, Charleston, S.C.; Lieut. Col. James T. Dean (Inf.), A.G., will be sent to Boston as adjutant general; and Lieut. Col. Henry H. Whitney (Coast Art.), A.G., to the Western Department in the same capacity, vice Alvord.

Four line officers have been detailed as judge advocates of provisional divisions in the Southern Department, as follows: Capt. E. Van D. Murphy, 4th Inf., 1st Division, Fort Sam Houston; Capt. E. C. McNeil, 35th Inf., 2d Division, El Paso; 1st Lieut. M. A. Palen, Inf., 3d Division, Douglas, Ariz.; and Capt. E. J. Ely, Cav., Cavalry Division, El Paso.

Announcement of the names of the remaining officers involved in these transfers will be withheld until their designation has been approved.

As was stated last week, in connection with the reorganization of the military departments of the Army, "decentralization of command was recommended by the Army War College"; but it does not follow from this, as some appear to have inferred, that the changes in personnel resulting from this decentralization were recommended by the War College. Such a recommendation would not be in the province of the college and it had nothing to do with them.

Of the department changes the Washington bureau of the New York Tribune, under date of April 5 says: "From trustworthy sources it was learned to-day that the separation of the Department of the East and the transfer of General Wood were neither suggested nor approved by the War College or the General Staff. On the contrary, it is known that high officers of the Army are opposed to the separation."

"It is declared that New York and New England should be a single military unit. The division into the Eastern and Northeastern Districts cuts through transportation lines from Boston to New York and places the large munitions manufactories adjoining New York, in the state of Connecticut, under the control of the commander of the Northeastern District. This arrangement, Army officers declare, would seriously interfere with the prompt transportation of troops and supplies should there be military operation along the North Atlantic seaboard."

"It is intimated that influential business and professional men of New York city are behind the movement, fostered by the New York Chamber of Commerce, to bring all pressure to bear on the Administration to rescind the order dividing the Department of the East and transferring General Wood. In this connection it is asserted that politics and not military science dictated the new arrangement."

AVIATION NOTES.

The fact that private insurance companies require aviators to surrender their policies when they begin making flights may compel the Government to enter the insurance business to a certain degree. Next to the lack of machines, it is understood that this question of inadequate protection for the dependents of the flyer is the biggest obstacle met by the Army and Navy officers who are working to complete the Aviation Corps of the Services. The lack of machines is expected to be remedied as soon as the plans discussed at recent conferences have been put into operation. Only one of the dozen American manufacturers is engaged in filling a foreign contract, and in this case the firm practically has accepted a subsidy from the British government which would render the nullification of the contract embarrassing to say the least.

Plans for the organization of an aviation company of marines have been completed and now only wait the training of the personnel, a portion of which is already at the naval aeronautical station at Pensacola, Fla. With the equipment which has been gathered at the Philadelphia advance-base depot is included a 3-ton truck of the "F.W.D." type, equipped with a complete machine-shop for making repairs to airplanes. This truck is similar to that adopted by the Signal Corps and Quartermaster Corps for the same work. Tentative proposals for two more of the same type have been asked from the concern which makes them, for the marines' aviation company.

Capt. Reynold C. Bolling, S.O.R.C., in civil life a solicitor for the U.S. Steel Company, has offered to re-

cruit and equip the personnel for one complete air squadron to be attached to the Signal Corps of the Army. Capt. Bolling's plans have progressed to the point where the War Department has opened negotiations for a lease of a suitable field outside New York to be used as a training ground for the squadron. The airplanes and other equipment will be furnished by the Government if the offer is accepted, this being necessary in view of the promise voluntarily made by each of the twelve firms making planes to accept no private contracts until the wants of the War Department had been met.

Lieut. Harold S. Martin, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., who has been taking a special course in aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been ordered to the aviation school at Mineola, L.I. Capt. Charles DeF. Chandler, U.S.A., who has been in charge of the Army Balloon School at Fort Omaha, Neb., will be ordered to Washington soon. Captain Chandler's experience and training as a balloon expert will be utilized at headquarters.

THE ARMY.

S.O. 76, APRIL 3, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Leave ten days to Capt. John R. Kelly, 4th F.A., upon arrival in United States.

Capt. Henry Rodgers, P.S., retired, assigned active duty as A.Q.M., will report commanding general, Western Dept., for duty as A.Q.M., that department.

First Lieut. Blake F. Donaldson, M.R.C., is relieved further duty, Southern Department, from temporary duty, Eastern Department, to home and from active duty.

The following promotions of officers of Infantry are announced: Lieut. Col. Edward M. Lewis from D.O.L. to colonel, March 23, 1917. Lieutenants to be captains—James H. Laubach, D.O.L., Jan. 22, 1917; George R. Harrison, Ralph W. Dusenbury, Thomas C. Spencer and Fauntley M. Miller, all D.O.L., Jan. 26, 1917; Ray C. Hill, D.O.L., Jan. 29, 1917; Patrick J. Morrissey, 13th Inf., Jan. 26, 1917, assigned 27th Infantry; Thomas M. R. Herron, 15th Inf., Jan. 31, 1917, attached 15th Infantry; John Dreardon, D.O.L., Feb. 1, 1917, assigned 1st Infantry; Ernest L. Pelt, 13th Inf., Feb. 1, 1917, assigned 27th Infantry; Joseph C. Hattie, 24th Inf., Feb. 6, 1917, assigned 24th Infantry; John W. Simons, Jr., 1st Inf., Feb. 10, 1917, assigned 1st Infantry. The officers named who are assigned or attached to regiments will join those regiments.

Capt. Walter J. Buttgenbach, C.A.C., D.O.L., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. Col. William H. Wilson, M.C., relieved duty Fort McDowell, Cal., will proceed via Western route to Canal Zone for duty.

Col. Charles B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Saltville, Va., on business in connection with operations.

Par. 31, S.O. 73, March 30, War D., as amended reads: The names of Capts. Edward H. Pearce and Oliver F. Snyder, Inf., are removed from D.O.L., they having been retired from active service.

Major Thomas L. Rhoades, M.C., relieved temporary duty at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, Base Hospital No. 2, for duty.

The promotion of 1st Lieut. Townsend F. Dodd, C.A.C. (detailed in Aviation Section, Signal Corps), to grade of captain from Feb. 10, is announced. He will remain on present duties.

Capt. John A. Pearson, 11th Cav., now on leave, is detailed temporarily for duty on recruiting service and will report to recruiting officer at Boston, Mass., as assistant.

The promotion of the following first lieutenants of Cavalry to the grade of captain, with rank as indicated, is announced:

William D. Geary, Jan. 23, 1917; Emil P. Pierson, Jan. 30, 1917; Clark P. Chandler (9th Cav.), Feb. 1, 1917, assigned to 9th Cav.; Richard H. Kimball (4th Cav.), Feb. 6, 1917, attached to 4th Cav.; Abbott Boon (9th Cav.), Feb. 10, 1917, attached to 9th Cav.; William L. Moose, Jr. (15th Cav.), Feb. 10, 1917, assigned to 15th Cav. The officers assigned or attached to regiments will join those regiments.

Major Edgar H. Yule, Field Art., recently promoted from captain, is attached to 6th Field Artillery.

Leave one month, about April 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry B. Chandle, Inf., D.O.L.

Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, U.S.A., retired, is assigned to active duty, is detailed as an A.Q.M. and will report to Quartermaster General of the Army for duty as assistant.

Par. 15, S.O. 73, March 30, War D., is amended to read that Capt. Edgar S. Gorrell, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is relieved duty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, and will report to Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office.

S.O. 77, APRIL 4, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Leave one month granted Capt. William P. Screws, Inf. (lieutenant colonel, 4th Inf., Alabama N.G.), upon muster out of Federal service of 4th Infantry.

Major Charles F. Craig, M.C., relieved temporary duty Southern Department, to return to proper station, Fort Leavenworth, Second Lieut. Robert G. Nunan, Q.M.C., from further duty Southern Department and further temporary duty headquarters, Central Department, and in connection with muster out of National Guard, and to report commanding general, Central Department, for duty as assistant department Q.M.

COAST ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS.

CHANGES NO. 5, MARCH 14, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Par. 807, Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, 1914, is changed as follows:

807. (Changed by C.C.A.D.R., No. 2, War D., 1915, and Nos. 3 and 4, War D., 1916.) For purposes of instruction and examination, enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps not belonging to companies or batteries, upon application, will be attached to convenient organizations, and upon qualification will be classified as gunners.

Enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps on, duty outside of a coast defense command may be examined by one or more Coast Artillery officers with whom they are serving or by Coast Artillery officers designated by the department commander, and, if found qualified, will be announced as gunners by the department commander.

When a mine planter or cable ship is assigned to a coast defense command, the Coast Artillery enlisted men assigned to the vessel may be examined by the officers on duty with the vessel, and, if found qualified, will be announced as gunners by the coast defense commander.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 35, MARCH 9, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I.—The following is published for the information of all concerned:

"War Department, Washington, March 6, 1917.

"By direction of the President, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., is detailed as Chief of Staff.

"NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War."

II.—By direction of the President, Section II, G.O. 19, War D., 1917, relating to the organization and enlisted personnel of the Service school detachments, is amended so as to include hospital sergeants, Medical Department, among the non-commissioned officers excepted in Par. I, from appointment and reduction by the president of the Army War College and the commanders of the several other Service schools.

III.—Par. 81, G.O. 70, April 22, 1910, War D., is modified so as to authorize coast defense commanders to permit a Coast Artillery officer who is required to repeat the preliminary garrison school course under the provisions of Par. 16 of that general order, or to whom a special examination or re-examination is granted, to take the examination or re-examination at the end of a garrison school year instead of waiting until the month preceding the opening of the next school year, if the coast defense commander considers such action advisable.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

COOKING FACILITIES FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

BULLETIN 24, MARCH 29, 1917, EASTERN DEPT.

The following telegrams are published for the information of all concerned:

"Governors Island, N.Y., March 26, 1917.

"Adjutant General Army, Washington.

"Reference mobilization certain organizations National Guard for guard duty Government and private plants, railroads, etcetera, it is recommended in view of the nature of the duty scattering of troops possible separation from cooking facilities at times and from regular places of issue, that the garrison ration with savings privileges be authorized when cooking facilities are available and rations can be issued in kind, that rations at forty cents per man per day be authorized when cooking facilities are available, but rations cannot be issued in kind, that commutation of rations at seventy-five cents per man per day be authorized when troops are on duty at places where cooking facilities are not available. Commanding officers to decide which form of subsistence is most suitable. Expedite action so instructions may issue.

"WOOD."

"Washington, D.C., March 27, 1917.

"Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, New York.

"Reference your telegram March 26 relative rations for troops on guard duty at private plants, railroads and other places, your recommendations approved all vouchers in connection these transactions should have noted thereon precautionary measures amount funds required will be reported to this office.

"McCAIN."

ACTS OF DISLOYALTY.

BULLETIN 25, MARCH 29, 1917, EASTERN DEPT.

In compliance with War Department orders, the following instructions are issued:

All acts of violence apparently inspired by disloyalty or sedition are to be sternly repressed and dealt with. At once, upon the occurrence of any such incident, prompt and vigorous assertion of the Federal power should be made. Ordinary offenses against the law must not be mistaken for acts committed with sedition or disloyal intent. The former class of offenses should be left to the civil authorities.

In executing the foregoing instructions every precaution will be taken, especially at night, to prevent malicious injury to works under charge of guards. Any person attempting to damage any work, building, supplies, equipment or property of any kind, under charge of guards, will be fired upon.

Where repeating shot guns are available, sentinels will be armed with them and will be provided with buckshot. Sentinels armed with rifles will be supplied with guard cartridges, when practicable, in addition to ball cartridges.

By command of Major General Wood:

GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

TAKING THE FEDERAL OATH.

BULLETIN 26, MARCH 30, 1917, EASTERN DEPT.

The following telegram is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Washington, D.C., March 29, 1917.

Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y.

Following telegram this date to Commanding General, Central Department, repeated: Reference your telegram March 27, the organizations of National Guard called as such into the service of the United States must present themselves, with the officers and men who have taken the National Guard oath, without regard to any limitation as to minimum numbers. All members of such organizations who have taken the National Guard oath are called and should respond. The Organized Militia has not been called into Federal service by the President. Officers and men of the Organized Militia who have not taken, or do not now take the National Guard oath should be dropped from the rolls of their organization and are not to be accepted into the Federal service under the call of March 25." Forgoing relates to question quoted as follows: "Under call of March 25 shall men of the Organized Militia who have not taken Federal oath be accepted in United States service? If so, what notation should be made on initial muster roll and what oath will be administered?"

McCAIN."

Strict and careful compliance with the foregoing is enjoined on all concerned.

By command of Major General Wood:

GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 8, MARCH 29, 1917, WESTERN DEPT.

1. A portion of the National Guard of this department has been called into the Federal service by the President for the purpose of offering a more perfect protection against possible interference with postal, commercial and military channels and instrumentalities of the United States, and to insure the faithful execution of the laws of the Union in this regard.

2. For the purposes of administration and inspection of the National Guard which has been called into the Federal service, the department is divided into three districts, as follows:

District No. 1—To embrace the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. Headquarters at Portland, Ore.

District No. 2—To embrace the state of Utah, and such portions of the states of California and Nevada as lie north of the 37th degree, north latitude. Headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

District No. 3—To embrace such portions of the states of California and Nevada as lie south of the 37th degree, north latitude. Headquarters at Los Angeles, Cal.

3. The troops of the National Guard which have been called into the service of the United States are assigned to duty as follows:

To the First District—2d Regiment, Washington Inf.; 3d Regiment, Oregon Inf.; 2d Regiment, Idaho Inf.; 3d Regiment, Montana Inf.

To the Second District—2d and 5th Regiments, California Inf.

To the Third District—7th Regiment, California Inf.

4. The following assignment to command of districts is announced:

First District—Col. John L. Hayden, C.A.C.

Second District—Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C.

Third District—Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 5th Cav.

G.O. 10, MARCH 21, 1917, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Revises G.O. 15, these headquarters, 1916, relating to district sanitary inspectors.

BULLETIN 21, MARCH 15, 1917, SOUTHERN DEPT.

The following extract of letter from the War Department, dated March 10, 1917 (2538225), concerning exemption of officers from examination for promotion in certain subjects, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Officers who, through no fault of their own, have failed to complete the entire course at one of the service schools mentioned in Par. 28, G.O. 14, War D., 1912, as amended, will be exempt for a period of four years in those subjects which they completed satisfactorily as evidenced by certificates of proficiency therein."

By command of Major General Pershing:

MALVERN-HILL BARNUM, Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major Charles E. Kilbourne, G.S., from present duties, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and to Charleston, S.C., and report May 1, 1917, for duty as chief of staff of Southern Department. (April 2, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.C.

Capt. Charles S. Frank, Q.M.C., is assigned to the command of Motor Truck Company No. 27, Eagle Pass, Texas, relieving Capt. Edson L. Small, P.S., retired. (March 20, S.D.)

Capt. Linwood E. Hanson, Q.M.C., Brownsville, Texas, will

report to commanding general, Brownsville District, for duty as C.O., Bakery Co. No. 1, Llano Grande, Texas, relieving Capt. Richard H. Jordan, Q.M.C. (March 12, S.D.)

Capt. Richard H. Jordan, Q.M.C., Llano Grande, Texas, from further duty at that station to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for further orders. (March 11, S.D.)

The office of the base quartermaster, Laredo, Texas, is discontinued. Capt. Laurence Halstead and 2d Lt. Hardie A. Violland, Q.M.C., now at Laredo, Texas, will report to C.O., Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty as post Q.M. and assistant post Q.M., respectively. Troops now at Laredo and vicinity will hereafter be supplied through the post of Fort McIntosh, Texas. (March 20, S.D.)

Second Lt. Horace G. Foster, Q.M.C., to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (April 2, War D.)

Second Lt. Hastie A. Stuart, Q.M.C., from further temporary duty in Southern Department and from station at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty as assistant to Q.M. (April 2, War D.)

Leave twenty days, about March 29, 1917, to Field Clerk Sam Alexander, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 20, S.D.)

Field Clerk Alexander Miller, Q.M.C., from duty at Governors Island, N.Y., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (March 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (S.G.) Walter L. Shearman, Q.M.C. (appointed March 22, 1917, from Q.M. sergeant, Q.M.C.), upon relief by a Q.M. sergeant, Q.M.C., from further duty with the National Guard of New York and to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (March 29, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frank Morell, Q.M.C., El Paso, Texas, from his present duty and from further duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Wisconsin and to Madison. (March 29, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Eric O. A. Miller, Q.M.C., Fort Leavenworth, to Point Moultrie, S.C., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (March 29, War D.)

Sergt. Edwin R. Krueger, Q.M.C., El Paso Depot, Texas, to headquarters, Western Department, for duty as chauffeur. (March 29, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Middleton Saddler, Q.M.C., Camp Del Rio, Texas, from further duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (March 31, War D.)

Sergt. Hugh T. Johnston, Q.M.C., Canal Zone, will be discharged for the convenience of the Government. (March 31, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James L. Houston, Q.M.C. (appointed March 28, 1917, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Myer, Va., to duty at that post. (April 2, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William K. Sump, Q.M.C. (appointed March 28, 1917, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C.), now on duty with Bakery Co. No. 4, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (April 2, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edward Miller, Q.M.C., New York, from his present duty and from further duty at Fort Totten, N.Y., and detailed to duty with the N.Y.N.G., relieving Q.M. Sergt. (S.G.) Walter L. Shearman, Q.M.C. (April 2, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave two months, under exceptional circumstances, about April 10, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to Major William R. Davis, M.C., Fort Rosecrans. (March 23, Western D.)

Leave four months to Major William L. Keller, M.C. (March 29, War D.)

Leave twenty days, under exceptional circumstances, to Major Joseph F. Siler, M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 14, S.D.)

Capt. William L. Sheep, M.C., from further duty at the hospital, Llano Grande, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, reporting upon arrival to C.O., Base Hospital No. 1, for temporary duty. (March 15, S.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. James E. Baylis, M.C., McAllen, Texas. (March 16, S.D.)

Capt. J. Casper, M.C., to duty at headquarters of Western Department, with station in San Francisco, Cal. (March 24, Western D.)

Major Herbert C. Gibner, M.C., from further temporary duty at Calexico, Cal., and from station at Vancouver Barracks and at the proper time to San Francisco and sail about May 1, 1917, for Hawaii for duty. (March 31, War D.)

Lieut. Col. George D. Deshon, M.C., from his present duties and at proper time to Boston, Mass., and report May 1, 1917, to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for duty as surgeon of that department. (March 31, War D.)

Leave ten days to Major Reuben B. Miller, M.C. (April 2, War D.)

Capt. Joseph Casper, M.C., from further duty in the Southern Department and to station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (April 2, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lt. Percy J. Carroll, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department and to home and from active duty. (March 30, War D.)

Leave one month and one day to 1st Lt. Percy J. Carroll, M.R.C., upon arrival at his home. (March 30, War D.)

Leave one month, about March 25, 1917, to 1st Lt. Royal K. Stacey, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston. (March 19, S.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, having reported, will proceed from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to station noted after his name for temporary duty: First Lieuts. Roy M. Fortier to San Fordyce, Texas; Emery E. Neff to Hidalgo, Texas; Albert W. Kenner to Progreso, Texas; Alva B. McKie to San Benito, Texas; Cary R. Pollock to Point Isabel, Texas. (March 21, S.D.)</

April 7, 1917

Jay, N.Y., to the office of the officer in charge of the medical supply depot, 543 Greenwich street, New York, N.Y., for duty. (March 29, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William McFarland, Med. Dept., from further duty at camp hospital, McAllen, Texas, to Eagle Pass, Texas, Field Hospital Co. No. 7, for duty. (March 20, S.D.)

Sergt. John R. Gittings, Med. Dept., from further duty at Fort Lawton, Wash., to duty at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., where he now is. (March 29, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Albert Metze, Med. Dept., Attending Surgeon's Office, Washington, D.C., to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (March 30, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major Ralph T. Ward, C.E., will assume the duties and responsibilities connected with railway operations in the El Paso District formerly devolving upon Major Max C. Taylor, C.E. (March 14, S.D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about April 1, 1917, to Major Henry H. Robert, C.E., Fort Sam Houston. (March 16, S.D.)

Major Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., from duty with the 12th Provisional Division, and to report to department Engineer for duty, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 21, S.D.)

Major Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., to report to Col. William C. Langfitt, C.E., president of board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for promotion. (March 19, S.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

The transfer on March 21, 1917, to the active list of the Army of Col. Tracy C. Dickson, with the rank of lieutenant colonel in Ordnance Department, with rank from March 7, 1917, is announced. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. Julian S. Hatcher, O.D., from duty in Southern Department to accompany troops to a point nearest the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., and to that place and report on April 15 for duty. (March 30, War D.)

Capt. James J. Walsh, O.D., from duty in the Southern Department and to commanding general Southern Department, for duty to accompany the 1st Regiment of Engineers to Washington and then report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office. (March 29, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Raymond W. Fredericks from further duty with the ordnance depot, Fort Bliss, Texas, to Marfa, Texas, for duty. (March 15, S.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Major George S. Gibbs, S.C., from duty in Southern Department to accompany 1st Regiment of Engineers to Washington and upon arrival rejoin proper station. (March 30, War D.)

Capt. Edgar S. Correll, junior military aviator, S.C., from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., to Washington and report in person to Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office. (March 30, War D.)

Capt. Harold S. Martin, S.C., from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., and to Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., Aviation Station, for duty. (March 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Leigh F. J. Zerbee, S.C., from temporary duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, to proper station, Fort Sam Houston. (March 21, S.D.)

Capt. Frank K. Chapin, S.C., will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty. (March 31, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Thomas I. King, S.C., to Rochester, N.Y., for temporary duty at the factory of the Folmer and Schwing Division, Eastman Kodak Company. (March 31, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John H. Hoeppl, S.C., having reported, is assigned to Co. A, 2d Field Battalion, S.C., and will proceed to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (March 14, S.D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Harold M. Gallop, Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with 3d Aero Squadron for duty. (March 30, War D.)

First Lieut. William G. Schaufler, Jr., Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty with 3d Aero Squadron. (April 2, War D.)

SIGNAL ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS.

Sergt. Harry M. McCuistion, S.E.R.C., from active duty at Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., April 5, to home. (April 3, War D.)

Sergts. Chester E. Wright and Howard C. Smith, S.E.R.C., Fort Monroe, Va., to active duty at Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., April 3, (April 3, War D.)

Sergt. Roderick H. Jones, S.E.R.C., from active duty at Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., April 5, to home. (April 3, War D.)

Sergt. William N. De Wald, S.E.R.C., Fort Slocum, N.Y., to active duty at the Curtiss Aviation School, Miami, Fla., April 1, 1917. (March 28, War D.)

Sergts. Bernard A. Law and Alfred R. Metzgar, Jr., S.E.R.C., now at Fort Monroe, Va., are assigned to active duty in Aviation Section of Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, with station at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., April 1. (March 29, War D.)

Sergts. Rutledge B. Barry and Wallace D. Culbertson, S.E.R.C., now at Key West Barracks, Fla., are assigned to active duty in the Aviation Section of the S.E.R.C., with station at the Curtiss Aviation School, Miami, Fla., to take effect April 1, 1917. (March 29, War D.)

Sergt. John M. Foote, S.E.R.C., Memphis, Tenn., to active duty, with station at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Memphis April 1. (March 30, War D.)

Sergt. John G. Colgan, S.E.R.C., from active duty at Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., to home. (March 31, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

The following appointments in the Corps of Engineers were made on March 26, 1917:

To be master Engineers, senior grade: Sergts. 1st Class George R. Spalding, Co. B, and John Miller, Co. C, 2d Engineers.

To be master Engineers, junior grade: Sergt. 1st Class Edward R. Hoffman, Co. B; Color Sergt. Elmer E. Sampson, Color Sergt. Constant Van Hapert, Sergt. Sylvester Kearns, Co. A; Battl. Sergt. Major Bruce Purcell and 1st Sergt. Otto Moller, Co. E, all 2d Engineers. The master Engineers will take rank in the order named. They are assigned to the 2d Regiment of Engineers.

Companies E and F, 2d Engineers, to Seaside, Cal., for survey duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (March 24, Western D.)

Capt. Roger D. Black, C.E., will report in person to Col. Frederic V. Abbot, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (April 2, War D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

COL. G. HUTCHESON, ATTACHED.

COL. F. H. BEACH, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, with permission to apply for an extension for one month, under exceptional circumstances, to Col. Augustus P. Blocksom, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 15, S.D.)

The following officers will report in person to Col. Augustus P. Blocksom, 3d Cav., president of the board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. James L. Collins, 11th Cav., aid; 1st Lieut. John B. Johnson, Cav., D.O.L.; 1st Lieut. Hugh H. McGee, 3d Cav. (March 18, S.D.)

First Lieut. Hugh H. McGee, 3d Cav., having accepted a commission as lieutenant colonel, 1st Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, will join the latter regiment. (March 31, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.
COL. D. L. TATE, ATTACHED.

Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Fleming, 5th Cav., to duty in connection with the Officers' Reserve Corps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps and Citizens' Training Camps, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 15, S.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Leave two months, under exceptional circumstances, to Capt. Kinzie B. Edmunds, 6th Cav., about April 20, 1917. (March 13, S.D.)

First Sergt. George J. Oriel, Troop D, 6th Cav., upon the retired list at the station of his troop and will repair to his home. (March 29, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. ERWIN.

COL. S. R. H. TOMPKINS, ATTACHED.

Leave one month to Capt. John G. Quekemeyer, 7th Cav., about April 9, 1917. (April 2, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. W. HEARD.

COL. W. D. BEACH, ATTACHED.

Capt. Rodman Butler, 8th Cav., is detailed professor of military science and tactics at the Bingham School, Asheville, N.C. (March 31, War D.)

Sergt. Samuel B. Imbler, Troop E, 8th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Cavalry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Iowa as sergeant-instructor. (March 28, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

COL. J. M. JENKINS, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, about April 25, 1917, to Capt. Patrick W. Gliney, 11th Cav., El Paso, Texas. (March 12, S.D.)

Leave two months, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to Capt. John A. Pearson, 11th Cav., El Paso, Texas. (March 12, S.D.)

Capt. Alden M. Graham, 11th Cav., now on leave at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will report to the department Q.M. for duty with Motor Truck Co. No. 63, relieving Capt. Otto L. Brunzell, Q.M.C. (March 15, S.D.)

The C.O. Base Hospital No. 2, Fort Bliss, Texas, will transfer 1st Lieut. John W. Rafferty, 11th Cav., now sick in that hospital, to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (March 19, S.D.)

16TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Color Sergt. Levin T. Conner, 16th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Llano Grande, Texas, and will repair to his home. (March 28, War D.)

Band Sergt. James A. Yarbray, Hqrs. Troop, 16th Cav., Llano Grande, Texas, is transferred as musician third class to Hqrs. Troop, 3d Cavalry, and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 16, S.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. William H. Forsyth, Cav., from sick leave, will report to C.O. Base Hospital No. 1, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment. (March 15, S.D.)

Capt. Frank K. Chapin, Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps. (March 27, War D.)

Capt. Verne La S. Rockwell, Cav., D.O.L., will take station in New York city, as there are no public quarters at Governors Island, N.Y., available for him. (March 23, S.D.)

Capt. James S. Greene, Cav., to duty with the 6th Cavalry and will join station. (March 19, S.D.)

First Lieut. William A. Robertson, Cav., is detailed in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and is rated as a junior military aviator. (March 31, War D.)

CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Cav., D.O.L., from duty at the Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and to San Francisco and take the transport about May 5, 1917, for the Philippines for duty with that regiment. (March 29, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Cav., D.O.L. (March 29, War D.)

Capt. Francis W. Glover, Cav., D.O.L., Brownsville, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 21, S.D.)

Col. George H. Morgan, Cav., D.O.L., from further temporary duty in the Southern Department and is detailed as division inspector-instructor of the 13th Tentative Division, National Guard. He will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for station. (March 31, War D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 290, Dec. 14, 1915, War D., relating to Col. George H. Morgan, Cav., D.O.L., is revoked. (March 31, War D.)

Capt. Charles H. Boice, Cav., D.O.L., is detailed for general recruiting service at Fort Wayne, Ind. (March 30, War D.)

Capt. William V. Carter, Cav., D.O.L., from duty at Bingham School, Asheville, N.C. Captain Carter is detailed to duty with the National Guard in New Mexico, with station at Albuquerque, N.M. (March 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank K. Ross, Cav., D.O.L., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (April 3, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Supply Sergt. Andrew T. Turnipseed, Battery B, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Field Artillery, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Minnesota as sergeant-instructor and to St. Paul. (March 28, War D.)

Supply Sergt. William Morgan, Battery D, 3d Field Art., Eagle Pass, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Field Artillery, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Virginia as sergeant-instructor, with station at Richmond, Va. (March 30, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. LE R. IRWIN.

COL. L. G. BERRY (D.O.L.).

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Charles T. Griffith, 4th Field Art., Brownsville, Texas. (March 18, S.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. T. MENOHER.

First Lieut. William R. Gruber, 5th Field Art., upon expiration of his present leave, to report to C.O. Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and accompany a detachment of recruits to Fort Bliss, Texas, and then join his regiment. (April 2, War D.)

Sergt. Charles L. Pepin, Battery B, 5th Field Art., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Field Artillery, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of the District of Columbia as sergeant-instructor. (March 28, War D.)

Sergt. George Garber, Field Art., unassigned (appointed March 30, 1917, from private, Field Artillery, unassigned), Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, is detailed to duty with the National Guard of New Jersey as sergeant-instructor. He will proceed to East Orange, N.J. (March 30, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. W. S. MCNAIR.

Sergt. Bernhard Ehm, Battery F, 6th Field Art., Douglas, Ariz., is transferred as sergeant to Field Artillery, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Wisconsin as sergeant-instructor. (March 31, War D.)

Sergt. William Gillen, Battery A, 6th Field Art., Douglas, Ariz., is transferred as sergeant to Field Artillery, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Michigan as sergeant-instructor. (March 31, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. Cortland Parker, Field Art., now at Rochester, N.Y., from further duty as assistant mustering officer and to San

Antonio, Texas, and revert to his former status. (March 23, S.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Leave one month to Col. Wilmot E. Ellis, C.A.C., San Francisco. (March 19, Western D.)

Capt. John B. Murphy, C.A.C., from duty as aid to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell and from his other duties at these headquarters, to take effect March 31, and will then join proper station, Fort Winfield Scott. (March 24, Western D.)

First Lieut. Philip M. Ljungstedt, C.A.C., Louisville, Ky., from further duty as assistant mustering officer to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (March 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Griffith, C.A.C., will take station in New York city, as there are no public quarters at Governors Island, N.Y., available for him. (March 24, E.D.)

First Lieut. Norton M. Beardslee, C.A.C., now at Milford, N.H., from further duty as assistant mustering officer and to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (March 23, E.D.)

First Sergt. Timothy E. Sullivan, C.A.C., 5th Co., Fort Hancock, N.J., is placed upon the retired list at that fort and will repair to his home. (March 30, War D.)

The name of Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, C.A.C., is placed on the D.O.L., April 5, 1917, and the name of Lieut. Col. Alston Hamilton, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, April 4, 1917. (March 31, War D.)

The name of Capt. William S. Bowen, C.A.C., is placed on the D.O.L., April 5, 1917, and the name of Capt. Walter Singles, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, April 4, 1917. (March 31, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Coast Artillery Corps from present assignment at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave New York, N.Y., for Cristobal, Canal Zone, about June 20, and will report at the coast defenses indicated after his name: Col. George F. Landers, Coast Defenses of Balboa; Col. Oscar I. Straub, D.O.L., Coast Defenses of Cristobal. (April 2, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from his present assignment at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave New York, N.Y., for Cristobal, Canal Zone, about June 20, and will report at the coast defenses indicated after his name: Col. Thomas B. Lamereux, D.O.L., Coast Defenses of Cristobal; Chaplain John G. Breden, Coast Defenses of Cristobal. (April 2, War D.)

First Sergt. Martin J. Bresnahan, C.A.C., 1st Co., Fort Monroe, Va., is transferred as sergeant to the Coast Artillery Corps, unassigned, April 5, and detailed to duty at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va. (March 31, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Floyd W. Ferree, C.A.C., Fort Andrews, Mass., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty in connection with the Coast Artillery war instruction. (March 30, War D.)

The 4th Co., C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., will proceed to MacArthur, Cal., for station. (March 22, Western D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Friedrich E. Böttger, C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., and will repair to his home. (March 28, War D.)

Each of the following master gunners, C.A.C., from Fort Monroe, Va., to the coast defenses indicated for duty: Marion E. Mitchell to Coast Defenses of the Potomac; William J. Helmer to Coast Defenses of Tampa. (March 28, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

The resignation of Lieut. Col. Phillip H. Crow, 2d Inf., Idaho N.G., is accepted by the President. (March 30, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HEARD.

Leave two months, upon completion of the target practice of company, to Capt. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., Camp Eagle Pass. (March 18, S.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

Regimental Supply Sergt. Henry Warren, 4th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Brownsville, Texas, and will repair to his home. (March 31, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. NOBLE.

Leave one month, upon completion of present duties in connection with the muster out of New York National Guard, granted Major Mathias Crowley, 6th Inf. (March 12, S.D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. William H. Simpson, 6th Inf., is placed on D.O.L., April 3,

take station in New York city, as there are no public quarters at Governors Island, N.Y., available for him. (March 23, E.D.)

The names of Capts. Edward H. Pearce and Oliver F. Snyder, Inf., are removed from D.O.L., they having been retired from active service with the rank of major. (March 30, War D.)

Sgt. John S. Records, Inf., unassigned, now at Fort Thomas, Ky., to duty with the National Guard of Ohio as sergeant-instructor, with station at Columbus, Ohio. (March 31, War D.)

Sgt. John F. McCafferty, Inf., unassigned, now at the recruiting station, 222½ North High street, Columbus, Ohio, to duty with the National Guard of Ohio as sergeant-instructor and to Cleveland for station. (March 27, War D.)

INFANTRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. Franklin S. Leisenring, Inf., D.O.L., from further duty with the National Guard in Pennsylvania and to El Paso, Texas, for duty with 23d Infantry. (March 30, War D.)

Capt. James B. Allison, Inf., D.O.L., from his present duties and to join the 7th Infantry for duty with that regiment. (March 30, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. John W. Wright, Inf., D.O.L., is extended one month. (March 19, S.D.)

First Lieut. James A. Stevens, Inf., D.O.L., upon completion of duties with the muster out of the Arkansas N.G., will join 9th Infantry. (March 20, S.D.)

Leave one month, about March 24, to 1st Lieut. J. A. Stevens, Inf., D.O.L., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (March 20, S.D.)

Capt. Sherman A. White, Inf., D.O.L., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. (March 31, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Robert Alexander, Inf., D.O.L., is granted leave for one month, subject to recall. (March 26, E.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted Capt. Charles L. Pitney, P.S., is extended ten days. (April 2, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Capt. George A. Herbst, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Newton, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Roy W. Winton, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Omar N. Bradley, 14th Inf., is appointed to meet at Yuma, Ariz., for the examination of persons for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps. (March 21, S.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Frederick B. Shaw, 36th Inf.; Capt. Casper W. Cole, 14th Cav.; Capt. Charles E. Doerr, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Edward G. Sherburne, 36th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C., to meet at Del Rio, Texas, for the examination of persons for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps. (March 15, S.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Majors Franklin S. Hutton, 3d Inf.; Paul Giddings, 3d Inf.; John A. Clark, M.C., and Charles H. Bridges, 30th Inf., and Capt. Clemens W. McMillan, M.C., to meet at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination of persons for promotion. (March 30, S.D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, C.A.C.; Capt. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Stearns, M.R.C., to meet at Fort Casey, Wash., to conduct examination of applicants for commission in Officers' Reserve Corps. (March 26, Western D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C.; Capt. Jacob Frank, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Asa M. Lehman, M.R.C., to meet at Fort Worden, Wash., to conduct the examination of applicants for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. (March 26, Western D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Rex Van Den Corput, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Wilmet A. Danielson, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Cecil C. Kellam, M.R.C., to meet at Fort Ward, Wash., to conduct the examination of applicants for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. (March 26, Western D.)

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. George H. McManus, C.A.C.; Major Alfred S. Morgan, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Frank J. Lemon, M.R.C., and 1st Lieut. Asa M. Lehman, M.R.C., to meet at Fort Worden, Wash., for the examination of officers for promotion. (March 27, Western D.)

A board to consist of Majors William W. Reno, M.C., William J. Glasgow, 5th Cav., and George C. Saffarans, 17th Inf., and Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, 5th F.A., to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, for the examination of persons for appointment in the line sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps. (March 16, S.D.)

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Each of the following aviation students is relieved from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, and will proceed not earlier than April 6 to Columbus, N.M., for duty and advanced training with the 1st Aero Squadron at that place: First Lieuts. Benjamin G. Weir, Inf.; Earl L. Naiden, Cav.; Thomas J. Hanley, Jr., Inf.; Benjamin W. Mills, Inf.; George Pulsifer, Jr., Inf.; Harry B. Anderson, Cav., and Walter W. Wynne, Cav. (March 29, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO REGIMENTS.

On the discontinuance of the 12th Provisional Division, Camp Wilson, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, the following officers will join their regiments: Major Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. Campbell King, 7th Inf.; Capt. Wait C. Johnson, 26th Inf.; Capt. William K. Naylor, 9th Inf.; Capt. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Herbert S. Clarkson, 6th Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Dwight D. Eisenhower, 19th Inf. (March 19, S.D.)

MOTOR TRUCK COMPANIES.

Motor Truck Co. No. 8, Brownsville, Texas, to Laredo District for duty. The commanding general, Laredo District, will cause the trucks pertaining to Motor Truck Co. No. 27, now at Laredo, Texas, to proceed overland to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for further instructions. (March 19, S.D.)

ARMY SCHOOLS.

Sgt. Frank L. Bowen, Fort Leavenworth, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Indiana as sergeant-instructor. (March 29, War D.)

PLACED ON DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

The names of the officers hereinafter specified are placed on D.O.L., to take effect March 31, 1917: Capts. Adna R. Chaffee, Cav.; Joseph C. King, Cav.; George L. Converse, Jr., 4th Cav.; Alexander H. Jones, Cav., and Murray B. Rush, Cav. (March 30, War D.)

REMOVED FROM DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

The names of Capts. Ira C. Welborn, Charles W. Exton, and Edgar Ridenour, Inf., are removed from D.O.L., they having been promoted to the grade of major. (March 30, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS, U.S.A.

Major Hugh La F. Applewhite, retired, to active duty with N.G. in Mississippi, and to Jackson, Miss., and take station. (March 30, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army, to date from March 31, 1917, of Capt. Herbert B. Whipple, retired, is announced. (March 31, War D.)

Capt. Henry M. Fales, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed for general recruiting service at Detroit, Mich. (March 31, War D.)

Lieut. Col. James A. Cole, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. (April 2, War D.)

Major Robert Field, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed as an acting quartermaster at St. Louis, Mo. (March 31, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The transfer on March 21, 1917, of the following officers on mutual applications, with rank from Nov. 30, 1916, and their assignment to regiments are announced:

Second Lieut. Leander B. Hathaway, 16th Cav., to 6th Inf.

Second Lieut. Athael B. Ellis, 6th Inf., to 16th Cav.

Second Lieut. Erskine S. Dollarhide, 5th Field Art., to 26th Inf.

Second Lieut. George N. Ruhberg, 26th Inf., to 5th Field Art.

Second Lieut. Frederic C. Dosé, 7th Field Art., to 7th Inf.

Second Lieut. Edward M. Smith, 7th Inf., to 7th Field Art.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Second Lieut. Armand Durant, 12th Inf., to 6th Field Art. Second Lieut. Barnwell R. Legge, 6th Field Art., to 34th Inf. (March 31, War D.)

Majors Charles F. Craig and Henry J. Nichols, M.C., now on duty in Southern Department, to Base Hospital No. 2, Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty. (March 31, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

The promotion of each of the following first lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps to captain, with rank as indicated after each name, is announced:

Norton M. Beardslee, July 2, 1916, assigned to present station.

William C. Whitaker, July 7, 1916, assigned to present station.

James A. Brice, July 7, 1916, assigned to present station.

James L. Dunsworth, July 7, 1916, assigned to present duty.

Dana H. Crisby, July 7, 1916, assigned to present station.

Francis G. Delano, July 7, 1916, assigned to present station.

Raphael R. Nix, July 7, 1916, assigned to present duty.

James L. Walsh, July 7, 1916, assigned to present duty.

Henry H. Malvern, Jr., July 7, 1916, assigned to present station.

Edward L. Kelly, July 7, 1916, assigned to present duty.

Thruston Hughes, July 7, 1916, assigned to present station.

Charles B. Meyer, July 10, 1916, assigned to present station.

Frederick A. Mountford, July 10, 1916, assigned to present station.

Fordyce L. Perego, July 15, 1916, assigned to present station.

Philip S. Gage, July 19, 1916, assigned to present station.

Monte J. Hickok, July 21, 1916, assigned to present station.

Frederick Hanna, July 26, 1916, assigned to duty recently assigned.

Theodore M. Chase, Aug. 1, 1916, assigned to present station.

William C. Koenig, Aug. 22, 1916, assigned to present station.

Albert C. Wimberly, Sept. 10, 1916, assigned to present station.

Harry W. Stephenson, Nov. 15, 1916, assigned to present station.

Herbert H. Acheson, Nov. 15, 1916, assigned to present station.

Willie Shippman, Nov. 27, 1916, assigned to present duty.

Frank A. Buell, Jan. 27, 1917, assigned to present station.

Frank D. Appin, Jan. 28, 1917, assigned to present duty.

Rollin L. Tilton, Jan. 29, 1917, assigned to present station.

John K. Jemison, Feb. 1, 1917, assigned to present duty. (March 31, War D.)

RETIRING ENLISTED MEN.

First Sgt. James A. Black, retired, now at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., to active duty at that institution, April 5. (April 3, War D.)

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE.

First Sgt. William H. Dinnison, R.A.R., assigned to Troop H, 16th Cav., Brownsville, Texas, to active duty at the Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S.C. (April 3, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Albion Smith, 5th Inf., Georgia N.G., is accepted. (March 3, 1917.)

ASSIGNMENT TO STATION AND DUTY.

The following officers, on duty in the Southern Department, are designated for the duty indicated and will proceed to the stations stated:

1ST PROVISIONAL INFANTRY DIVISION.

Major Walter C. Babcock, G.S., chief of staff; Lieut. Col. Frederic D. Evans, A.G., adjutant; Lieut. Col. John S. Winn, I.G., inspector; Lieut. Col. William L. Knowlton, Q.M.C., quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson, M.C., surgeon; Major Robert H. Pierson, M.C., sanitary inspector; Capt. James L. Walsh, O.D., ordnance officer; Capt. Thomas S. Bowen, S.C., aviation officer—all at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2D PROVISIONAL INFANTRY DIVISION.

Col. William F. Martin, G.S., chief of staff; Lieut. Col. Henry H. Whitney, A.G., adjutant; Col. George O. Cress, Cav., inspector; Lieut. Col. William H. Bertsch, Q.M.C., quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Alexander N. Stark, M.C., surgeon; Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., sanitary inspector; Col. George A. Zina, C.E., engineer; Capt. Kenneth B. Harmon, O.D., ordnance officer—all at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

3D PROVISIONAL INFANTRY DIVISION.

Major Bryant H. Wells, G.S., chief of staff; Major John F. Woodward, A.G., adjutant; Lieut. Col. Eli A. Helwick, I.G., inspector; Lieut. Col. Willard D. Newhill, Q.M.C., quartermaster; Lieut. Col. James M. Kennedy, M.C., surgeon; Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., sanitary inspector; Major George A. Zina, C.E., engineer; 1st Lieut. Robert N. Bodine, O.D., ordnance officer—all at Douglas, Ariz.

1ST PROVISIONAL CAVALRY DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howe, G.S., chief of staff; Lieut. Col. James T. Dean, A.G., adjutant; Major Samuel D. Rockenbach, Q.M.C., quartermaster; Lieut. Col. William F. Lewis, M.C., surgeon; Major Carroll D. Buck, M.C., sanitary inspector; Capt. William C. Sherman, C.E., engineer; 1st Lieut. Jasper A. Davies, 17th Inf., ordnance officer—all at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Major George A. Nugent, Capt. William H. Raymond and Daniel F. Craig, G.S., Hq. So. Dept., all at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

1ST PROVISIONAL CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, Brownsville, Texas, to Camp Wilson, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, assuming command of the 1st Provisional Cavalry Division. (March 16, S.D.)

Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene, Camp Wilson, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Douglas, Ariz., assuming command of the 2d Brigade, 3d Provisional Infantry Division. (March 16, S.D.)

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton, El Paso, Tex., to Brownsville, Texas, assuming command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Provisional Infantry Division. (March 16, S.D.)

First Lieut. Frank L. Van Horn, Cav., D.O.L., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is detailed in charge of the orderly and Prison Guard Detachment, at Southern Department headquarters, relieving 1st Lieut. Falkner Heard, 7th F.A., who will report to regimental commander for duty. (March 16, S.D.)

THE ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 26, 1917.

The following second lieutenants are relieved from duty at these schools, effective April 1, 1917, and upon the expiration of such leaves as have been or may hereafter be granted them will proceed to join the regiment indicated opposite the respective names: Milton R. Fisher, 15th Cav., to the 8th Cavalry; Edwin A. Martin, 4th Cav., to the 5th Cavalry; Frank G. Ringland, 4th Cav., to the 7th Cavalry; Paul J. McDonnell, 5th Inf., to the 6th Infantry; Louis A. Welch, 1st Inf., to the 18th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Harold P. Kayser, 13th Inf., is relieved from duty at these schools, effective April 1, 1917, and will join the 35th Infantry.

The following second lieutenants from duty at these schools, effective April 1, 1917, and upon the expiration of such leaves of absence as have been or may hereafter be granted them, will proceed to join their regiments:

CAVALRY.

R. R. Allen, 16th H. K. Dalbey, 6th C. M. Daly, 3d J. F. Dewhurst, 9d T. A. Dobyns, Jr., 11th A. B. Ellis, 16th H. C. Fellows, 14th R. E. Finley, 7th N. E. Fiske, 8th H. B. Flounders, 7th Meade Frierson, Jr., 11th J. C. Garrett, 8th

J. D. Austin, 14th J. W. Geer, 6th R. D. Gile, 10th G. M. Gillett, Jr., 2d H. M. Gregory, 14th R. W. Grow, 11th W. T. Haldeman, 5th H. K. Havlicek, 6th G. J. F. Heron, 7th G. M. Herringshaw, 7th O. L. Holman, 6th W. M. Husson, 17th

Stanley Bacon, 17th W. E. Buchly, 1st C. G. Candee, 1st G. R. Carl, 8th W. C. Chase, 3d E. M. Barnum, 13th E. S. Bassett, 13th R. L. Beall, 5th H. D. Blanchard, 11th W. E. Cook, 11th S. V. Constant, 1st D. W. Craig, 12th R. L. Creed, 17th Harley Dagley, 1st

H. K. Dalbey, 6th C. M. Daly, 3d J. F. Dewhurst, 9d T. A. Dobyns, Jr., 11th A. B. Ellis, 16th H. C. Fellows, 14th R. E. Finley, 7th N. E. Fiske, 8th H. B. Flounders, 7th Meade Frierson, Jr., 11th J. C. Garrett, 8th

E. M. Gillett, Jr., 2d H. M. Gregory, 14th R. W. Grow, 11th W. T. Haldeman, 5th H. K. Havlicek, 6th G. J. F. Heron, 7th G. M. Herringshaw, 7th O. L. Holman, 6th W. M. Husson, 17th

W. E. Buchly, 1st C. G. Candee, 1st G. R. Carl, 8th W. C. Chase, 3d E. M. Barnum, 13th E. S. Bassett, 13th R. L. Beall, 5th H. D. Blanchard, 11th W. E. Cook, 11th S. V. Constant, 1st D. W. Craig, 12th R. L. Creed, 17th Harley Dagley, 1st

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J. S. Jadwin, 2d J. M. Jenkins, Jr., 11th L. B. C. Jones, 7th W

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The French Chamber of Deputies on April 5, 1917 anticipating the entrance of the United States into the war, introduced a bill providing for the use of the port of Brest by United States naval forces. The measure provides generally for the utilization of the port to the best interests of the national defense.

The Secretary of War on April 2 formally authorized the discharge from service of members of the National Guard who are officers or employees of government departments, "the loss of whose services would seriously hamper the bureaus of these departments; of government contractors and of employees of government contractors, such as superintendents, foremen, inspectors or in other skilled capacities, on contracts for the United States, the loss of whose services would seriously hamper the contractors in the fulfillment of contracts with the War and Navy Departments for characteristically or distinctively war material." Government employees coming under the above classification will be discharged by division or departmental commanders upon the receipt by them of proper certification by the heads of the department or

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The Secretary of the Navy will send to Congress early in the present session another report from the commission on the establishment of additional navy yards, of which Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U.S.N., is senior member, recommending the establishment of a submarine and aviation base on the Columbia river near Astoria, Ore., and will recommend an appropriation of \$300,000 to acquire a site and prepare the same. The Portland Oregonian, which makes this statement, adds, "the commission in its report will emphasize the necessity for adequate naval defense at the mouth of the Columbia river, and will favor the acquisition of a site on Cathlamet Bay."

President Wilson's address to Congress, translated into German was distributed liberally over the German lines on April 4 by British aviators. It is understood the same thing is being done by the French aviators.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1917.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL TO ARMS.

The manner in which the message of the President of the United States on the subject of our relations to Imperial Germany has been received recalls the vision of the prophet Ezekiel in the valley of dry bones. "The breath came into these bones and they lived and stood upon their feet an exceedingly great army." However others may have questioned, we have never doubted that what seemed to be the dry bones of American patriotism needed but the revivifying breath which they have at last received to awaken them to vigorous life.

The message of the President is a call to arms, but it is more than that; it is an appeal to his countrymen to listen to the voices awakening this nation to new life of duty, honor and self-sacrifice; voices that are as plainly heard by those whose ears are attuned to the call as were the voices that summoned Joan of Arc to lead the hosts of France to battle. However pacifists may reason, and sentimentalists whose vision of the horrors of war overshadow all else, it is plainly written in the pages of human history and human experience that war is a regenerative and ennobling influence under conditions of the world as they are, and as they promise to continue, so far as any outlook of the future can prophesy. No experience other than that of war, so far as recorded, has ever served to awaken a nation from the lethargy that results from too exclusive devotion to material interests. Individual character which is man's sole enduring possession is developed by trial; and thus it is with the character of the greater individual, the community and the nation. Whatever experience awaits us now we must gird ourselves to meet it, confident that the outlook for the future of the American Republic is far brighter to-day than it was when we were justly provoking the scorn of the world for our apparent indifference to the great issues, compelling others to the supremest sacrifice in a struggle in which our own future was involved, as well as the cause throughout the world of "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Lacking the essential element of leadership there has been naturally a diversity of council among those who were ready to unite in response to any unmistakable call to patriotic service. As to a question of choice between the parties to the great world conquest some have been inclined toward the side of the Central Powers because of ties of blood and others by reason of their hostility to England and the feeling that she, too, had given the United States just cause for offense. This division of opinion can exist no longer in the face of the challenge to our honor and our manhood which President Wilson has set forth so plainly and so eloquently. As the President shows, in accepting the challenge of those who rule Germany, we are really fighting the cause of the German people. In resisting Imperial aggression we shall, moreover, strengthen ourselves to demand of others whatever we may claim in justice. Claims that can be measured by dollars and cents can await, however, the slow processes of negotiation; but those challenging the sacred obligation imposed upon a state to safeguard the lives and the liberties of its subjects are too imperative to be postponed for discussion.

About one p.m. on April 6 President Wilson signed the joint resolution declaring a state of war with Germany which had been passed by the Senate on April 4 and the House of Representatives early on the morning of April 6. The President had to wait to take this action until the Senate was in session owing to a technical rule of Congress that all joint resolutions of the two Houses can be signed by the presiding officer only in open session. The joint resolution will be found on page 1026. The President will immediately issue a proclamation declaring a state of war existing between the United States and Germany. The following wireless message was sent to all naval stations and ships at 1:10 p.m., April 6: "The President has signed an Act of Congress which declares that state of war exists with Germany."

REVISING THE GENERAL STAFF PLAN.

The War College Division is at work upon a revision of the tentative legislation submitted to Congress on Feb. 23 with the General Staff's plan for Universal training. Certain important changes have been found necessary because of the new conditions under which the law will operate. The greatest change will deal with the number of men to be summoned with a specified period. Under the original plan it was estimated that a trained force of 4,000,000 men (1,500,000 ready to take the field; 1,500,000 to be available in three months and 1,000,000 unorganized reserves) would be ready by 1927. While there has been no exact estimate of the forces which might be raised at this time, Army officers are agreed that the total, with reserves, will be not far from three millions. It is thought that the President in alluding to

500,000 men as the number to be added to the "armed forces of the United States already provided by law for use in case of war," was speaking only of the first quota.

The armed forces already provided by law "for use in case of war" include the Regular Army with all increments added, 175,000; the National Guard at full strength 440,000. With the addition of the half-million referred to by the President the War Department would have on its hands 1,115,000 men or more, of whom only 120,000 Regulars and, roughly 200,000 Guardsmen, will be better than the rawest recruits.

If universal training were put into effect to-day, three months would be a conservative estimate of the time required to put the registration machinery into action. Until one of the resolutions before Congress becomes a law we will not know how this registration is to be effected, but indications point to an adoption of the General Staff's idea of sixteen divisioned areas based upon proportioned numbers of young men liable to service. It can be stated definitely, however, that the revised bill prepared by the War College will follow closely the original measure, the text of which was printed complete in our issue of March 3.

The status of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps under a universal training law is furnishing material for much speculation. It is safe to say that a large majority of the lieutenants, captains and even of the majors listed in the Infantry arm would not be able to put a squad through the simplest evolution at the present time. The average intelligence of those holding these commissions, however, is high and with a brief period of intensive training for themselves, they might be able to "get by."

EARLY GRADUATION AT WEST POINT.

Announcement was made from the office of the Secretary of War on April 3 that the First Class of the United States Military Academy will be graduated at West Point on April 20, nearly two months ahead of their schedule. The news was made public at the same time at the Military Academy and naturally caused much excitement among the Cadets.

While it was not so stated, it is probable that this action is taken to relieve the situation now obtaining in grade of second lieutenant in the Regular Army. Recent computation showed that there were almost 1,000 vacancies existing. This total has been materially reduced by subsequent confirmation by the Senate in special session, but the deficiency still is large and promises to be doubled when and if the second increment to the Army is added on July 1, 1917.

An unofficial roster of the First Class shows 125 men listed as eligible for diplomas. As is the custom these will be given the privilege of "electing" the arm of the Service in which they wish to enter. This privilege is contingent, of course, on the pro rata allotment to each arm on the scholastic standing of the new officer, and is supervised to a certain degree by the Academic Board. The last class at West Point to be graduated ahead of time was that of 1901, the members of which received their diplomas in February, when an act of Congress resulted in greatly increasing the size of the Army. In 1898 the First Class was graduated because of the troublesome conditions which finally led to the Spanish-American War.

Even if the Regular Army at its present strength of 120,000 had its full quota of officers, there is a threatened shortage of more than 10,000 officers to be met when the 500,000 men are added, the Army being recruited to its war strength of 280,000 at the same time. The Army list includes about 7,000 officers; the National Guard rosters about 8,000; the Officers' Reserve Corps, 2,000; and the roster compiled from the lists submitted by regimental commanders giving as eligible for commissions experienced non-commissioned officers would add 6,000. This gives a grand total of 23,000 officers available to-day if an extreme emergency necessitates the use of all possible material. "One officer for forty men" is the usual basis of computation which, in the case before the military authorities, would result in the following simple example in arithmetic: 280,000 plus 440,000 plus 500,000 divided by 40. This gives an "answer" of 35,500 officers; but at least 2,500 more would be needed for training additional increment, for registration duty, for departmental work, etc.

THE GUARD ON UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

In a letter appearing in another column, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Division, National Guard, corrects and explains some of the newspaper reports concerning his action at the National Guard Convention recently held in New York. We have no doubt, as the General states, that many editorials misrepresent his attitude towards universal training and service. A discussion, however, of the phraseology of any particular editorial, or of any particular resolution passed by the National Guard Convention, does not clear the matter up. It begs the real question. That question is whether or not the Hay bill should be repealed absolutely and the Chamberlain bill, or something along the general lines of that bill, passed. The broad question is whether the system of a United States Army and a National Guard (whether it is Federalized or not) that cost us lives and money in 1898, 1861 and in 1848, and every other time that we have gone to war, should be continued or abolished. General O'Ryan does not make his position as to this sufficiently clear.

We learn that the Universal Service Committee of Veterans of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the

state of New York believe that the National Guard should not be represented in the General Staff of the United States Army. Moreover, that the Guard should not exist at all as it exists now, but that the old traditions of the National Guard regiments should be preserved in a state force that would be no more entitled to representation on the General Staff of the Army than a state health department would be entitled to recognition in the Medical Department of the United States Army. How far does General O'Ryan agree with this?

We are assured that over ninety per cent. of the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the state of New York are for universal military training and service under exclusive Federal control. It is suggested that General O'Ryan ask the commanding officers of the state units to take a poll of their men, not as Guardsmen but as individuals who have served in the Guard, and report the result to the Governor. Whether he will do this or not is the best test of his right to speak for the National Guard.

At a meeting held subsequent to the adjournment of the National Guard Convention, Colonel Fisk, of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., said: "For all the officers and men of my command and for the greater part of its 8,000 or 9,000 former members, I want to say that we are unanimously, unalterably, in favor of universal military training and service, and that as a fundamental democratic principle of government, it should be exclusively under Federal control. I don't see how any thinking man with even small military experience can have any other opinion. I have no criticism for the National Guard, but I recognize that as constituted under the unfortunate and mistaken Hay bill it is a weak reed for the country to rely on for its first line force. For this country to contemplate entering a world conflict with no settled military policy, no reserve, a small Army, a Guard divided into forty-eight states with no obligation on the youth and brawn of the country to serve, is certainly suicidal."

What is needed is a plain statement from General O'Ryan as to whether he agrees with this or not. If not he can claim no right to speak for the men he commands in this matter and he should make it clear, in whatever he has to say, that he is speaking for himself and a small body of officers who agree with him, but who, as we have reason to believe, do not represent the spirit of the National Guard. This is a time when every patriotic soldier and citizen is under a sacred obligation to sacrifice personal opinions, personal interests, and personal sympathies to the one great purpose of securing unity of action in military matters under the lead of those whose office it is to direct in such matters.

WAR BUDGET OF OVER THREE BILLIONS.

The initial war budget of the United States submitted to Congress on April 5 by Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, calls for the appropriation of about three and one half billions of dollars. The Army estimates totalled \$2,932,537,933 and the Navy \$292,538,790, in addition to the regular requirements which will bring the estimates of the marine arm to \$468,394,551.87 in exact, official figures. This huge sum is to be used to carry out the provisions of the War Department bill to increase the military establishment which is given on another page of this issue and to increase the personnel of the Navy from 87,000 to 150,000 and that of the Marine Corps from 17,500 to 30,000. The Coast Guard asked only \$600,000, all of which would be used to perfect the system of coastal communication. Provision for the necessary increase of personnel in the Coast Guard is carried in the Sundry Civil bill. Congress will be asked to make at least \$175,000,000 of the budget immediately available and to have it remain at the disposal of the War Department until June 30, 1918. It also is recommended that the limitations now placed upon such expenditures be temporarily removed.

The estimates were carried under the blanket explanation that it was for "military expenditures under the War Department, necessary for national defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended by the Secretary of War under such regulations as the President may prescribe, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended."

Nothing has been said officially regarding the method of raising the war fund, but indications in the Capital are that the method adopted will be a series of bond issues, totalling \$3,500,000,000 and bearing from three to three and one-half per cent interest, with the Federal Reserve Board acting as fiscal agent extraordinary of the Government.

The Army estimates contemplated the raising, organizing and equipping of about 1,200,000 men: Regular Army 280,000; National Guard 440,000; first quota of Citizen Army, 500,000. The National Guard, of course, is to be drafted into the Regular forces as one of the initial acts in the grand preparedness scheme. While the President is authorized to call the second quota of 500,000 young men and, thereafter, such units for training as will be necessary to keep the other forces at full strength, no provision has yet been made in the War Department plans for other than the three classes enumerated above. The estimates submitted to Congress are supposed to cover only the first year of war. Some officers of the General Staff Corps were of the opinion that it would be better at the start to provide for 2,000,000 men, but tentative calculations showed that this would call for a budget of six billions and the lesser sum was decided upon as a "beginning."

With the million men was taken into consideration also the providing of the usual ratio of heavy and light

artillery, transport and supply trains, signal corps and aviation units and other several arms which go to make up complete Army divisions. Adequate supplies of personnel-equipment and ammunition also are covered, but in the case of the latter, at least, only the bare necessities, in a military sense, are provided. The starting of reserve stores of munitions will be left to supplementary estimates.

The Secretary of the Navy declared to the correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the estimates from his office were required to "put the Navy in the highest state of preparedness in the quickest possible time." They were approved—as were those of the War Department—by the President before being sent to Congress. The estimates for "personnel" totalled \$175,855,761.87 and that for "material and other purposes" \$292,538,790. Mr. Daniels drew attention to the fact that the Act of March 4, 1917, made available \$517,273,802.08 and that the Navy, therefore, will have on hand almost exactly one billion dollars. "The estimates submitted today," said Mr. Daniels, "cover a personnel of 150,000 for the Navy and 30,000 for the Marine Corps, which are in addition to the 6,000 apprentice seamen authorized by law; the Hospital Corps, which is fixed by law at three and one-half percent of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps combined; the enlisted men detailed to the Naval Militia; the Flying Corps; and the enlisted men sentenced to discharge. Including these latter, the present authorized strength of the Navy and Marine Corps totals about 97,000 men. The proposed force exceeds this number by even 100,000. Our estimates for personnel also cover the recruiting, transportation, clothing, subsistence, pay and training of the men and provision of quarters for the additional marines."

"The 'material estimate' is to provide for additional ships, guns and ammunition, various articles of ship's equipage and supplies of all sorts, for aviation, storage facilities for Ordnance supplies, additional employees at navy yards and to meet other extraordinary expenses of the Department."

"I have put this estimate in budget form because it is almost impossible to say with any degree of accuracy at this time just how much will be needed for any particular purpose, and furthermore because I feel that the Department's activities would be lessened if restricted in the use of the money. Funds should be available to meet any possible contingency and this estimate was phrased with great care so as to leave the President unhampered."

The text of the Navy appropriation is as follows:

"For actual and necessary expenditures for the naval establishment, and the Navy Department, and any and every purpose connected therewith, in addition to any and all other appropriations therefor, to be expended at the direction and in the discretion of the President, and to remain available until expended, \$292,538,790. Provided: That limitations imposed by existing law shall not apply to the expenditure of this fund."

Facing the possibility of having to train in the shortest possible time at least 500,000 men, Army officers are more than ever outspoken in their denunciation of the proposal to send a small but compact body of soldiers to the French front immediately after the passage of the "war resolution." One officer detailed with the General Staff characterized the project as "military suicide." The history of every military disaster in the annals of this country, he said, would show that every one was due to that same sentiment expressed in one form or another. He referred specifically to the Battle of Bull Run as a classic example of what occurred when the cold-blooded plans of military experts were over-ridden by hot-blooded enthusiasts. Even if it were possible to spare a sufficient number of men to make a passable showing in the first line—which is open to the gravest doubt—the plan would be faulty in view of the fact that it would deduct just so many instructors from our already inadequate military school. "Some one has said recently that a hundred of our men on the front at this time would be worth a thousand from a moral standpoint," said this officer, "I would answer by saying that a hundred experienced soldiers in America at this time may mean tens of thousands of men in the armies we will have to raise soon."

As soon as the House of Representatives passed the joint resolution declaring war against Germany on the morning of April 6 steps were taken to seize all the German vessels in the ports of the United States as a "measure of safety." Only vessels flying the German flag were seized, those under Austrian colors being left at their ordinary status. In New York harbor detachments of the 22d Infantry from Governors Island aided in the work of transferring the officers and crews of the ships to Ellis Island. At Baltimore the crews of the three ships in port were turned over to the U.S. Marine Corps.

The plans for organizing the force that will be called out by the present emergency are being handled by a new board of officers announced by Secretary Baker on March 31. It includes: Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, Director of the Army War College, and Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General. This board has been holding daily session in the private office of Secretary Baker.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Sixty-fifth Congress assembled in extraordinary session on April 2, the House of Representatives electing Champ Clark Speaker over James R. Mann by a vote of 217 to 205, Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts and Mr. Lenroot of Wisconsin getting two votes each, two of the Representatives answering "present." A picturesque and novel feature of the opening session was the appearance in the House for the first time as a member of Miss Jeanette Rankin, Representative-at-large from Montana, who was greeted with applause when she answered the roll-call for the first time.

Two universal military training bills were introduced in the House on the opening day. One by Representative Kahn of California that embodies the plan of the Army General Staff for compulsory military service. It would compel all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 22 to train for a period of time.

A bill by Representative Emerson of Ohio provides for the training of school and college boys. The Emerson measure provides that "All male students who are physically able to bear arms, who are attending any school, public, parochial, private or any college, who are over the age of fourteen years, shall be required to spend three hours per week in military training, under some officer to be furnished by the United States."

A comprehensive administration measure dealing with neutrality violations, espionage, injury to vessels, punishment of interference with foreign relations and commerce, falsification of passports and other similar questions, was introduced by Representative Webb of North Carolina, who will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The bill embodies all the Administration measures on those subjects which passed the Senate in the last Congress.

On the evening of April 2 the Senate and House met in joint session to hear the war address of the President, which is printed elsewhere in this issue, after which resolutions recognizing and declaring the state of war were introduced in the Senate and House by Senator Martin and Representative Flood. When the war resolution came up before the Senate on April 3 all progress toward a vote was blocked by Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, who, by his single objection to the measure, delayed any definite action on the resolution for twenty-four hours under the Senate rules. As soon as La Follette made plain his purpose the majority steering committee in the Senate met his action with a resolution ordaining that when the body met at ten o'clock on the following morning the Senate should stay in continuous session until the resolution declaring war was acted upon.

While the Senate was thus held up on April 3 the House of Representatives took steps to get quick action on emergency legislation. Without debate or roll call the House passed the first of the Appropriation bills left over from the last Congress. This was the General Deficiency bill, carrying appropriations of \$62,598,279 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, for various departments of the Government.

CONGRESS DECLARES A STATE OF WAR.

After a debate that began at ten o'clock in the morning and lasted until 11:14 p.m. on April 4, the Senate adopted the resolution proclaiming the existence of a state of war between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government by a vote of 82 to 6, eight Senators being absent on account of illness. The resolution reads:

Whereas, The Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared; and

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, owing to the fact that Senator Stone, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the member who should have performed this office, refused to do so taking the same attitude toward this legislation as he did toward the Armed Neutrality bill on the final day of the last Congress. Mr. Stone's vote was the only one cast in committee against the resolution. The six Senators voting against the resolution were Lane, Stone, Vardaman, Gronna, La Follette and Norris. In the course of the debate Senator McCumber offered a substitute resolution to declare the existence of a state of war upon the sinking of another ship by Germany. It was defeated without a roll call.

Meanwhile the House passed three appropriation bills that failed of passage in the 64th Congress and agreed, by unanimous consent, to take up at ten o'clock on the morning of April 5 the Senate war resolution, Chairman Flood, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reporting the resolution as it was introduced in the Senate. The bills passed by the House were: Sundry Civil bill, \$135,241,963; Army Appropriation bill, \$247,061,108, and Military Academy Appropriation bill, \$1,348,496. The House deducted from the Sundry Civil bill \$3,000,000 appropriated for the Alaskan railway.

By a vote of 373 to 50 the House of Representatives adopted the joint resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war with Germany at 2:45 o'clock on the morning of April 6, after sitting since ten o'clock on the morning of the previous day. During the course of the debate Representatives Britten, Sloan and McCullough offered amendments to modify the resolution, the Britten amendment seeking to prohibit the use of troops "in Europe, Asia or Africa" without the approval of Congress, except troops volunteering for such services. They were all defeated. At one time the debate grew so heated that Congressman Fitzgerald, of New York, who presided over the House, was compelled to direct the sergeant-at-arms to employ the official mace in enforcing the rules. The opposition was led by Claude Kitchin, he being assisted in prolonging the debate by a group of pro-German and pacifist members. The horrors of war, the ship and mail seizures by Great Britain, the vast expenditures involved, all were used as arguments against the participation of the United States in the world conflict. Miss Rankin, the first woman representative, did not vote on the first roll call and on the second she said: "I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war."

ARMY AND ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, carrying \$240,000,000 was passed by the

House on April 4 in exactly the same form as it passed the House at the last session. Less than half an hour was taken up in discussing the measure.

The House on April 1 passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The amount appropriated for the last fiscal year was \$1,225,043.57. The new bill carries an appropriation of \$1,348,496.18. This increase is mainly due to the law increasing the Corps of Cadets. The bill increases the rank and pay of the master of the sword. This is done in recognition of his long, continuous, and efficient service in that capacity, his service being more than thirty years. The bill also contains a provision for the selection of a commission to pass upon the question of new construction at the Academy. The commission is to receive no compensation, and the sum of \$5,000 is appropriated to pay actual expenses and such clerical help as may be necessary.

THE AMENDED CHAMBERLAIN BILL.

Senator Chamberlain introduced his amended universal military training bill on April 3. Concerning his bill Mr. Chamberlain said: "The principle of universal military training is recognized in both the General Staff bill and the measure known as the Chamberlain bill. Both bills were originally framed not as emergency measures, but as measures which in the course of a few years would give us a trained force of citizens ready for immediate service in case of war or imminent danger of war without recourse to the volunteer system with its many defects and without our having to start from the beginning when the danger arose to train men to protect our people and homes. Neither one of the two bills in the form in which they were before Congress during the last days of the last session contained provisions that sufficiently met the present crisis. I have made the necessary changes in the bill known as the Chamberlain bill, which I expect to re-introduce in the Senate as soon as may be done."

"The most important of these changes are: (1) In the year 1917 those of the age of 20 instead of 19 will be trained, and if the President finds that the national defense so requires he may by proclamation also call out for training all those of the ages of 21, 22 and 23; (2) in the year 1917 the President, even though he does not find it necessary to call out for training those of the ages of 21, 22 and 23, may require them to register and be examined; (3) the men who have been or are being trained constitute the National Army, which is a reserve force liable to call to service in case of war or imminent danger thereof.

"With the modification made in the Chamberlain bill it provides for a National Army which will be available as quickly as would an Army of volunteers. The plan is as follows: (1) A training force will be immediately formed from the available trained officers of the Regular Army and from volunteers who have served in the National Guard or have had other military experience and who pass the necessary examinations. A skilled framework will be provided in this way for the organizing, training and leadership of the Army; (2) the ranks will be filled by calling out under universal military training and service all young men, with certain exceptions, physically fit, of the age of 20, and if necessary of the ages of 21, 22 and 23.

"This National Army will be a force to be used for defense. The existing National Guard will be a force available for State purposes and for local defense. Both Regular Army and National Guard will still be open to volunteers."

Another amendment (entirely new) is Section 27, which provides:

"The President may authorize the enlistment in the National Army of qualified persons as non-commissioned officers or enlisted specialists, who shall receive the pay and allowances of the corresponding grades in the Regular Army. Such enlistments shall be for the period of one year unless the persons enlisting are sooner discharged; but if during such period the National Army is called out for service, all such enlistments shall continue during such service."

The right to be commissioned as volunteer officers, after passing examination, is given to officers and non-commissioned officers of the National Guard; members of the Officers' Reserve Corps; men who have attended at least one Army training camp; those who have had at least two years' training at an approved institution, or one period of training under the act; former officers and non-coms. of the Regular Army, Volunteers, National Guard or Marine Corps; citizens who have had military experience during the present European war; and others whose training has been approved by the Secretary of War.

The general protest against the prohibition of tobacco in any military post or station being used as a training center led Senator Chamberlain to amend that section with a provision that "the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medical purposes or the sale and use of tobacco."

CREATING A RESERVE FORCE.

An idea of how the various military departments have taken up the work of providing a reserve of officers and men for our Army may be gathered from the following description of work in the Eastern Department from our representative on Governors Island:

A great deal of work has been going on at Eastern Department headquarters at Governors Island, N.Y., for months past in preparation for hostilities. The work is subdivided into the departments of Officers' Reserve Corps, Military Training Camps, Reserve Officers' Corps and the Regular Army Reserve. The entire work is under charge of Major Hatstead Dorey, who is assisted by Capt. Ralph M. Parker, Cav.; Capt. Verne La S. Rockwell, Cav.; Capt. Philip Matthews, C.A.C. The building formerly occupied by the contract printer, near department headquarters, has been made over for the use of these officers with their assistants and clerks. Captain Parker has direct charge of training camp work; Captain Rockwell of Officers' Reserve Corps, and Captain Matthews of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The Officers' Reserve Corps includes thousands of students of the New York colleges, as well as of colleges elsewhere, who are training by drill at or near their respective colleges and schools. Under the direction of this office examinations for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps are being carried on at seventy-five designated points, including, e.g., Albany, Baltimore, Augusta, Annapolis, Newbern, Raleigh, Jacksonville, Gulfport, Richmond, Tampa, Butland, Bangor, Portland, Charleston, Atlanta, Louisville, Altoona and Asheville. Applications for the Officers' Reserve Corps at these headquarters are heavy. There are 1,100 on file and they are coming in now at the rate of 200 to 300 a day. Examinations, physical and mental, are held daily by a board of officers sitting in Corbin Hall. About fifty per cent.

are successful. Drills of civilians from New York are taking place daily on Governors Island. These are arranged by the Military Training Camps Association at their office in Forty-fourth street, and are conducted by Captain Parker, assisted by Capt. A. L. Boyce. The Governors Island office has a branch at the Training Camps Association office, under charge of Lieut. Carl Griffith, C.A.C.

The daily drill brings out 150 to 200. On Saturdays there are at present 700 to 800, with probability of large increase. The civilians under this drill instruction are of three classes, viz.: Former members of training camps, enrolled members of training camps and members of Officers' Reserve Corps. An interesting feature of the drills is the so-called artists' battalion, which drill on Sunday afternoons and include in its 200 members painters, sculptors, actors, writers, illustrators and literary men. The drill is under charge of Major Reginald Barlow, O.R.C. Among its members are Lewis Stone, Edmund Breese, William Harrigan, Robert Aitken, Henry Hering, Rea Irvin, Solon Borglum and many others whose names are familiar among players, artists and sculptors.

NATIONAL GUARD AGAIN IN SERVICE.

Some 58,000 National Guardsmen, up to April 3, 1917, had been ordered into the service of the United States since the second call for their services was made by the President on March 25; the first call being the summons to border duty last year. The present call was promptly answered, and no time was lost in mustering the organizations at their present strength without waiting to recruit up, and as fast as mustered they were sent out in various directions to guard all bridges, tunnels, etc., on important railroads, water works and other important public utilities.

In addition to the list of National Guard organizations ordered into the Federal service as noted on page 994, March 31, the following troops have been ordered into service:

March 30, Battery A, Field Art., N.G. Georgia; 47th and 23d Infantry and Troops A, B, C and D, 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y.; Batteries E and F, 10th Field Art., N.G. Conn.

On the night of March 31 six regiments of Infantry, four companies of Coast Artillery Corps, one separate troops and one separate squadron of Cavalry were called. The official list being as follows: 3d Infantry, N.G.D.C.; 1st Infantry, N.G. La., and 1st Separate Troop of Cavalry, N.G. La.; 2d, 3d and 4th Infantry, N.G. Texas; 1st Separate Squadron, Cavalry, N.G. Texas; 1st Infantry, N.G. Ark.; 2d, 5th, 12th and 15th Companies, Coast Art., N.G. Rhode Island.

On April 2 the following units were added: 2d Infantry, N.G. W. Va.; 4th Infantry, N.G. Va.; Battery D, Field Art., N.G. Va.; 1st and 2d Companies, Coast Art. Corps, N.G. Va.; 4th Company, Coast Art. Corps, Conn. N.G.

It was stated at the War Department that the Coast Artillery companies would be used as Infantry for the present. The 1st Regiment of Infantry, Militia of New Mexico, was ordered mustered out on April 2, this unit not having complied with the regulations to transform itself into the National Guard.

The War Department, in all cases, designates the organizations to be mustered in and no individual will be accepted in any organization who has not taken the oath prescribed by Sec. 70 of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916.

The following is the draft of the letter sent to the several Governors of states by Secretary of War Baker calling out the National Guard: "Having in view the necessity of affording a more perfect protection against possible interference with postal, commercial and military channels and instrumentalities of the United States in the state of * * * and being unable with the Regular troops available at his command to insure the faithful execution of the laws of the Union in this regard, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the constitution and laws and to call out the National Guard necessary for the purpose. I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to call into the service of the United States forthwith, through you, the following units of the National Guard of the state of * * *, which the President desires shall be assembled at the places to be designated by the commanding general, * * * Department, now at * * *, and which said commanding general has been directed to communicate to you. * * *"

Orders issued by the War Department to commanders of National Guard troops relative to their duties as guards are as follows: "All acts of violence apparently inspired by disloyalty or sedition are to be sternly repressed and dealt with. At once upon the occurrence of any such incident, a prompt and vigorous assertion of the Federal power should be made. Ordinary offenses against the law must not be mistaken for acts committed with seditious or disloyal intent. The former classes of offenses should be left to civil authorities."

"In executing the foregoing instructions every precaution will be taken, especially at night, to prevent malicious injury to works under charge of guards. Any person attempting to damage any work, building, supplies, equipment or property of any kind under charge of guards will be fired upon. Where repeating shotguns are available sentinels will be armed with them and will be provided with buckshot. Sentinels armed with rifles will be supplied with guard cartridges when practicable in addition to ball cartridges."

Complete arrangements were promptly made in New York state to guard canal locks and all the great roads from Buffalo to New York city, creating a great safety lane through which troops, munitions and war supplies can be poured to the eastern seaboard. In other states similar action was taken.

The 71st N.Y., Colonel Bates, 1,200 strong, took up the patrol of the four tracks north from New York and important points on the Erie, and Ontario and Western railroads in the southeastern section of the state with base at Middletown. Leaving the armory in New York at 7:30 o'clock a.m., April 1, three battalions of the 71st were at their posts by noon of the same day throughout the southeastern part of the state. The 1st and 3d Battalions were sent up the west shore of the Hudson river. Four companies were routed over the Erie railroad as far as Middletown and were distributed from there to Hudson river towns on the west shore.

The 2d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., Col. J. M. Andrews, is guarding railroads, bridges and private plants north of the Mohawk river and east of the central section of the state. The 71st and the 2d Regiments were the two first regiments to be ordered out in New York.

The Pennsylvania National Guard in addition to guarding bridges and tunnels about Philadelphia, is also guarding other works on the great railroad systems, as well as arsenals, supply depots, munition works, etc., in the

state. The New Jersey National Guard is on duty at arsenals, munition works and railroads in various parts of the state, some of the troops being stationed in large manufacturing cities. The troops of Connecticut are likewise scattered among great munition plants, railroads, etc., as are those of Massachusetts and all the other states where the National Guard has been called out.

Every important railroad line in the country is now under guard, as well as every important arsenal and supply depot, and all public works vital to the life of the nation. The military authorities had planned this movement long before the call was made, so that when the troops were ordered out, they quickly reached the points necessary to be guarded.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports March 30-April 5.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The advances of the French and British forces during the week, in the region of St. Quentin, carried them forward so far as to make it appear that the German General Staff has concluded to cede a much greater portion of occupied territory than was hitherto apparent. The offensive has reached St. Quentin without coming upon the new German entrenched line which was generally supposed to have been constructed to include that city within its protection. At no point on the way to St. Quentin did the advance meet with resistance of the firm character that the past fighting in the Somme area has invariably witnessed. The absence of a consecutive fortified line was not more significant than the Germans' avoidance of all considerable counter-moves such as were at the disposal of a commander deliberately choosing the open field. Such efforts as the retiring forces made, notably at Beaumont against the British and immediately south of St. Quentin against the French, failed to accomplish more than to occasion brief delays. The apparent explanation is that they were designed for no other purpose, and were analogous to ordinary rear-guard actions, in their relation to the plan of a general retirement. The captures made by the Entente since the break-up of the old line have been invariably small when announced, and few such captures, comparatively, have been announced. London, April 1, announced that the British had taken 1,239 Germans in the month of March. The Entente reports indicate that the opposing artillery is of inferior strength. Numerically, the German forces about Arras would not seem to have been engaged in any strength adequate decisive fighting. It appears, consequently, that the German plan involves the cession of extensive territory in northern France, coincident with the removal, from that front, of a great part of the effectives hitherto engaged. The present disposal of the transferred troops is not divulged. Copenhagen advises report an increase in the munition output of the German Empire, which is expected soon to carry cannon munition output in particular to a new high record. There is as yet no report of any movement of the strategic reserves either west, east or south. The German main headquarters, according to Copenhagen, are at Kreuznach on the Rhine, and the General Staff headquarters near Mezieres on the Meuse.

The French, who have pursued their former rapid advance at a somewhat slackened pace, were nevertheless the first to reach the outskirts of St. Quentin, slightly outdoing their British allies in progress toward that goal. They were less disturbed by the German counter-attack, but had to resign themselves to a wait of several days, south of the city, pending the arrival and disposition of artillery to prepare an attack on the opposing position. The French operations during the week under view were apparently conceived with the idea that the city of St. Quentin must be occupied as a preliminary to any further rapid advance eastward with the design of interfering with the German retirement. They comprised more than a simple operation against St. Quentin itself, however. Further south, two distinct offensives were carried on, with the idea of moving forward the entire front, as far as the Aisne; one of these between the Oise and Ailette rivers, west of Laon; the other southeast of Laon, in the region north of the Aisne.

The halt to the south of St. Quentin, mentioned in last week's review as occurring on March 28, left the French and Germans in contact on the Essigny-Benay line. No further action of note occurred here until April 1, when the French outposts moved forward. On the 2d and 3d, according to the Paris statements the French artillery carried out an intense bombardment of the German positions. On the 3d the French infantry advanced from the line of Castres, Essigny and Benay on a front of eight miles and seized the German positions on the low ridge northeast of these villages after overcoming stubborn resistance. They report that the points of support which fell into their hands were strongly organized, but say nothing of the existence of an actual entrenched line. The villages of Epinede Dallon, Dallon, Giffecourt, Cerisy, and the heights south of Urvillers were taken. On the following night, French patrols on the left, pushing out beyond Dallon, according to Paris report, reached the southwestern outskirts of St. Quentin. Farther south they approached the village of Grugies and occupied Mont-sur-Oise. On the 4th the French resumed their attacks along the whole front between the Somme and the Oise, striking with greatest effect against the line of the villages of Grugies, Urvillers and Moy. All three of these were captured, and north of the Folie farm, in the same line, the Germans, according to Paris, abandoned in disorder a triple line of trenches with wire entanglements. This is perhaps the first indication contained in reliable official statements that the strain of rear-guard actions is beginning to tell on the retreating force.

North of Ailette the French resumed their advance eastward on April 1 and 2, from the direction of Coucy-le-Chateau, captured some days earlier. The German report conceded a slight French gain in this part of the field, while Paris announced an advance in the direction of the German-held village of Landrecourt. On the Soissons-Laon line, the French offensive proceeded without the intermission noted in other sectors. Here, the Germans asserted, the defense had powerful artillery at its disposal, and the ground was more stubbornly contested. The German position northeast of Vregnay was, resting on the north bank of the Aisne, for the time being maintained, but to the north of it the defense was forced back, on April 1, into the villages of Vauxaillon and Laffaux, while the French captured organized trench systems east of Neuville, with 120 prisoners. The Germans at the end of the day were driven beyond Vauxaillon. Vauvency to the south fell into French hands on April 2, and the French entered Laffaux on April 3. German counter-attacks south of Vauvency were repulsed on the same day. As a result, the German positions at Vregnay and about Vailly on the Aisne were endangered on their right flank and the ground was prepared for a

later French advance from the Aisne northward against Laon. The Germans failed to counter-attack at Laffaux after losing the village, although they had carried out the defense in this region with greater vigor than anywhere else along the active portion of the French front.

The German minor offensive activities against the less active portions of the French front lost something of their edge. On the 30th the Germans attacked in small force near Parroy, in Lorraine, and Ammerweiler, in Alsace; on the 31st at Craonne, Vauquois (Argonne) and the Morthomme (Meuse). They did not, however, seriously contest the French minor thrust which had regained, on March 29, the remainder of the trenches west of the Meuse (Verdun front) previously taken by the Germans on March 18. The French renewed their trench attacks west of Maisons-de-Champagne, on March 30, with a slight gain which their opponents in counter-attacks on the following days could not retake, according to the Paris statements. Northwest of Rheims, reports Paris, April 5, German forces entered the French positions between Sapigneul and the Godat farm, but were later driven out.

The British operating immediately north of the French occupied a considerable additional strip of territory north of the line of their direct advance from Péronne on St. Quentin. Thus supported on their left, they were able to press close to St. Quentin from the west, in conjunction with the French approach from the southwest. At various points, notably at Beaumont-les-Cambrai, six miles east of Bapaume and at Closilles, north of Bapaume, they were delayed by vigorous German resistance. Their efforts against the old German permanent line north of Arras were of a minor character and tentative in their nature. The new British line, in consequence of the week's operations, leaves the old line near Arras and runs in a general southeasterly direction to the point of its greatest advance, at the junction with the French line near St. Quentin. In their occupation of the intervening territory the British met with little resistance, save at a few scattered points. Near Heudicourt, northeast of Péronne, London reported sharp fighting on March 30, and somewhat farther north, at Metz-en-Couture, Berlin, March 31, reported a British repulse. Heudicourt fell into British hands on March 31. On April 1 the British, having aligned their right wing with the French front attacked and captured the village of Savoy. Lying five miles west of St. Quentin, Savoy had been approached by the French on March 24; they apparently withdrew their line slightly to make room for British co-operation. In the afternoon of the 1st the British extended their advance and took Savoy wood. On the morning of the 2d they carried the neighboring villages of Selency, Francilly and Holnon, took six fields guns and approached within two miles of St. Quentin. On the 2d they also took a series of trenches and strongly occupied villages running from Croisilles southeastward across the Bapaume-Cambrai road, to Doignies in this success they captured 182 prisoners and broke the line which had restrained their advance northeast of Bapaume. Immediately north of the position, it may be added, is the location of the historic lines of Arras, running from Arras eastward along the general course of the marshy Sence river for about twenty miles to Bouchain on the upper Schelot; these lines formed the French defense against Marlborough at one period and may be utilized from the other side to check British efforts to turn the flank of the Germans now holding Lille and Douai. That the British have in mind the possibility of forcing a German retirement north of Arras evidenced by their activity during the past week in raids and reconnoisseances near Neuville-St. Vaast.

THE RUSSIAN THEATER OF WAR.

The apprehensions of the Russian revolutionary government, with regard to the imminence of another Teuton invasion seem to have been allayed by an official declaration that the spring thaw will offer security for the immediate future. It is nonetheless true that the date of the outset of Hindenburg's offensive of 1915 is not far off, and that German minor activity on the Russian front is on the increase. West of Lutsk Teuton raiders entered trenches near Svinichi on April 1. On the 2d Germans attacked with artillery preparation south of Illustk and gained temporary possession of Russian trenches. They likewise entered trenches southeast of Vladimir-Volynski in Volhynia, and raided at Pustomyt. On April 3 the Germans delivered a more serious blow on the Stokhod river. Attacking the Toboly bridgehead, northeast of Kovel, they captured it, inflicting heavy loss, according to Petrograd's official admission. The Germans further forced a crossing of the river, fording it in pursuit of the escaping Russians. A considerable amount of Russian material was abandoned.

The Russians have somewhat increased their trench activities at various parts of the front, and on April 1 they resumed their counter-attacks upon the Teuton positions in the Oituz river region, on the Moldavian border. They also displayed minor activity on the lower Danube in the region of Braila. Though unimportant in their immediate military bearing these signs give some degree of assurance that the effect of the revolution on the Russian army has not been wholly paralyzing.

ITALY, SERBIA, TURKEY.

On the Italian front the Austrians delivered two attacks in the Carso region, both described by Rome as rather more severe than the recent average. One was directed against an Italian post on Monte Fait, on March 29, and failed, according to Rome, with heavy loss under machine gun fire. On the night of the 30th an Austrian attack, after artillery preparation, was delivered north of Caterina. The Italians executed a raid on Austrian trenches near Laghi.

The Macedonian front was inactive save for raiding operations.

The Turks north of Bagdad have effected a rally and opposed the advance of the troops of General Maude up the parallel courses of the Tigris and Dialah rivers. A report published at London, March 31, resuming the British Mesopotamian operations for some days previous, reports that the advance up the Dialah reached Sherafan, sixty miles above Bagdad, and two-thirds of the way to Khanikin, on March 23. On the 25th this force engaged the Turks further upstream at the Jebel Hamrin. Elsewhere the British column, further west, proceeding up the Tigris, occupied Deltawah and Sindiyah. Extending westward from Bagdad as well Maude sent a force to the Euphrates, where Falliyah was occupied on March 19. The British column beyond Deltawah was menaced from two directions by Turks advancing from Deli Abbas and Shatt-el-Ahad. The latter force was thrown back on March 29, whereupon the Turks in the direction of Deli Abbas withdrew before the further British advance in that direction. On April 2 London announced the capture of Deli Abbas. This town commands the upper part of the peninsula formed by the Tigris and Dialah rivers, and its loss damages the chances of the Turks endeavoring to escape from the Persian border to the line of retreat offered by the Tigris. On April 5 London announced that the British and Russian forces had formed their junction at Khanikin on the Persian border.

Farther particulars of the battle of Gaza (Palestine),

fought on March 26, have been published at London. The engagement was fought partly for the possession of the Wadi Ghuzeh, a river bed obstructing the British advance. By a demonstration against the Turkish position General Dobell forced the Turkish commander, General von Kress, to bring up his rear troops, which were attacked en route by British horse and motors. The British main attack, apparently designed to crush the Turkish front before the Turkish reserves could arrive, was delayed on March 26 by the peculiar circumstance, as reported, of a heavy fog, delaying the necessary distribution of drinking water to the troops. The British took the Turkish first line trenches in an assault on the 27th, but failed to carry the position. They were, in turn, attacked south of the Wadi in defensive positions by the Turks, whom they repulsed with heavy loss. The official British estimate put the British loss at 400 men, the Turkish at 8,000, including 950 prisoners.

SINKING OF AMERICAN STEAMER AZTEC.

The first American armed merchant steamer to be destroyed by a German submarine was the Aztec, of 3,727 tons. She was torpedoed without warning in the British Channel on the night of April 2, 1917, during a heavy sea, off the island of Ushant and twenty-eight of her crew were lost, and also Btsn. Mate John I. Eopolucci, of the U.S. Navy gun crew. The Navy Department on April 5 received a message from Lieut. Comdr. William R. Sayler, U.S.N., naval attaché at Paris, that Eopolucci was last seen in the second boat that left the Aztec. Owing to the darkness of night the U.S. Navy gun crew on board the Aztec, had no chance to spot the submarine and use either of the two 5-inch guns she had aboard.

The officer in charge of the gun crew was Lieut. William F. Gresham, U.S.N., and the men under him, all from the U.S.S. Dolphin, and all of whom were saved, were the following: Btsn. Mate John I. Eopolucci, Gun. Mate William F. Rominger, Quartermasters Clarence W. Whitney, Clarence H. Kelley and Thomas E. Dillon, Electrician Jacob J. Hiflker, Coxswains William H. Douglas and Adolph Hendrickson, Seamen Samuel Earl Israel, John A. Rucker and Joseph Klewinsky.

One boat was smashed in launching in the heavy sea and another boat that is missing was supposed to have been swamped. A French patrol boat picked up some of the crew and made search for the others missing. The survivors were landed at Brest. United States Ambassador Sharp cabled the State Department on April 3 that Captain O'Brien, of the torpedoed American steamship Aztec, and Lieutenant Gresham, who commanded the guard of twelve bluejackets aboard the vessel, had arrived at Paris that night. The torpedo struck the Aztec amidships, putting her wireless out of commission, and she sank quickly. The Aztec was owned by the Oriental Navigation Company and left New York on March 18, for Havre. She was commanded by Capt. Walter O'Brien. She was built in Newcastle, England, in 1904. She was 350 feet long, with a beam of 43 feet.

Navy officers who have the arming of ships in charge said that the sinking of the Aztec would not have the least effect on the work. Offers to volunteer from enlisted men and officers who are eager to serve on the armed merchantmen continue to come through the regular channels, and if it were thought best all the crews needed could be obtained from these men. The size of the guns carried by the freighter, seems to bear out our information that the majority of the ships armed would be equipped with either 5- or 6-inch guns, as the Aztec was of less than 2,400 tons net and would hardly have drawn the large ordnance unless an adequate supply for ships of greater tonnage was at hand.

NAVAL NOTES OF THE WAR.

Figures showing British shipping losses by submarines and mines in the first eighteen days each of December, January, February and March were given as follows on March 30, 1917, in the House of Commons by Thomas McNamara, financial secretary to the Admiralty: December, 30; January, 26; February, 66; March, 55; total 177. Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, referring to statements regarding losses by submarines said: "German statements are exaggerated, but no one suggests that submarine warfare does not cause very serious damage both to neutrals and belligerents. The losses, however, do not exceed the estimates on which we have based our policy, and after the most careful consideration it is abundantly clear that German hopes of starving us out are quite illusory. So far neutral countries have suffered more from German methods than have belligerents."

The Belgian steamship Trevier, from New York, with Belgian relief supplies, was sunk without warning by a German submarine on April 4 off Scheveningen, Holland. While the boats of the Trevier were being lowered the submarine fired on them, severely wounding the captain, the mate, the engineer and five others of her crew of twenty-four which were landed at Ymuiden.

A German submarine, on April 5, sunk without warning the unarmed American steamship Missourian, which left Genoa April 4 with thirty-two Americans among her crew of fifty-three. The crew were saved. On the same day the British horse ship Canadian, of the Leyland Line, was sunk by a German submarine. There were fifty-six Americans among the crew and muleteers, which numbered 156, all of whom escaped except the captain, who is believed to have lost his life by remaining on his torpedoed ship too long. Consul Frost at Queenstown reported that the Canadian was sunk without warning by four torpedoes at intervals of ten minutes eight miles from Skillings, and that she had 1,200 horses aboard. No attempt to escape or resist was made. Wireless was used and the boats were picked up one hour after being launched.

Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, and a number of American relief workers left Brussels on April 2 for Switzerland. Mr. Whitlock was accompanied by about ninety Americans, including his staff and consular officials. Prentiss Grey, assistant director of the commission, with two or three other Americans, remained behind. Mr. Grey will wind up the American books, and has been given a specific guarantee that he may leave whenever he wants to. The Americans who have already arrived in Switzerland say they met with courtesy and good treatment from the Germans on their departure, and that the Belgian relief work is going on without interruption. They express confidence that the relief mission will go on, regardless of all eventualities, under the direction of other neutrals.

DEFENSE COUNCIL MAKES WAR PLANS.

The Council of National Defense and its civilian advisory commission have been holding special sessions at the War Department during this week at work on immediate mobilization of national resources and energies for war with Germany. Daniel Willard advisory commission chairman already has arranged for complete co-operation of steam and electric railways with military plans. The council is prepared to recommend to the individual states the part each should take in national-defense projects and has also discussed ways and means of securing prompt registration of alien residents.

The Council will announce the personnel and scope of the Commercial Economy Board shortly, and stated that "the members of the board will be among the best qualified men in the Nation." In placing the distribution of commodities on an efficient basis, the board will begin at the farm or factory and go all the way to the consumer. It will examine the activities of the cold storage men who seek to corner perishable products and hold them for higher prices, as well as the elevator and mill men who seek to hoard grain and flour. The farmer inclined to hoard his products will not be overlooked.

Standardization of the munitions industry will be one of the first direct steps taken by the National Council of Defense, in order to insure a continuous and adequate flow of weapons and ammunition, not only for the American forces, but for the Entente Allies. The council cannot directly fix the prices of munitions, as under the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, the supplying of all kinds of materials for war is made obligatory on all firms and individuals at "a reasonable price to be determined by the Secretary of War."

Secretary Daniels said on April 4 that while nothing is being done now toward developing the Naval laboratory authorized by Congress, members of the Naval Advisory Board are busily engaged in their own laboratories and in co-operation with naval experts on work in the interest of the Navy. Thomas A. Edison is conducting experiments at Sandy Hook with a view to developing a device designed to solve the submarine problem.

The first step on the part of the Government to prevent exorbitant war profits was taken on April 4 under the authority granted by the last Naval Appropriation bill. A manufacturer was directed to furnish a large order of war supplies at a price fixed by the Government, that price being much below the figure voluntarily submitted. If the Government's order is not obeyed, the plant will be taken by the Federal authorities and operated by the Government. Officials refused to disclose the name of the manufacturer or the agency through which the order was given.

The motor transport committee of the Council of National Defense, of which Alfred Reeves, of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, is chairman, met on April 5 at the office of the Secretary of War for the purpose of perfecting plans for the "co-ordinating of the motor car resources of the country" and to hasten the standardization of vehicles used by the Army. Among the members of the committee present were C. F. Clarkson, of the Society of Automobile Engineers; A. G. Batcheler, American Automobile Association; Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M.C., U.S.A.; Roy D. Chapman, president Hudson Motorcar Company; and Howard E. Coffin, of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. The reports of the use of auto-trucks on the border were carefully studied. Statistics presented at the conference, Mr. Coffin said later, showed that this country has in use 3,200,000 cars against 800,000 for the rest of the world, and the annual productive capacity of the country was not less than one and a quarter million of cars.

The council, on April 5, announced the formation of a "commercial economy board" which will concentrate its attention on the problem of mobilizing commercial interests with a view to the effective and economical distribution of the necessities of life to the civilian population. Three members were appointed on the same day: A. W. Shaw, of the A. W. Shaw Company, Chicago, chairman; Edward F. Gay, professor of economics at Harvard University, and Wallace D. Simmons, of the Simmons, Hardward Company, St. Louis. Dr. Hollis Godfrey, of the Advisory Commission, also will be a member and two others will be named soon.

PREPARATIONS FOR SEA DEFENSE.

Plans for spending the \$133,000,000 now available have practically been completed by the Navy Department, it was officially announced on April 3. The fund is composed of the \$115,000,000 emergency appropriation for shipbuilding and speeding up construction, with the \$18,000,000 appropriation for equipment of navy yards with additional building facilities. The larger sum is being devoted to construction of destroyers, patrol boats, purchase of auxiliary merchant vessels, erection of storage houses, leasing of private buildings, and construction of aircraft. The smaller sum is to be used for equipping various Navy Yards.

At Portsmouth, N.H., facilities will be provided for continuous construction of ten submarines at a time. At New York \$3,000,000 will be devoted to construction of facilities for capital shipbuilding, including additional ways, shops, and storage plants. At Philadelphia, approximately \$6,000,000 will be spent for ways and shops for construction work. At Norfolk new ways and shops will be authorized at a cost of about \$3,000,000. A smaller amount will be given to the Puget Sound Yard for additional equipment there, and a sufficient amount will be allowed for Mare Island, Cal., Yard for the construction of ways and shops. The Charleston, S.C., Yard will be fitted at considerable expense for destroyer and other auxiliary construction. Navy Department officials are surveying the shipbuilding facilities along the Great Lakes for the purpose of utilizing them wherever it is found possible for construction work.

TO REQUISITION INTERNED SHIPS.

There is something more substantial than the reiterated report upon which to base the prophecy that legislation will be passed before many hours authorizing the President to requisition any ships the Government may need to prosecute the war upon which it has entered. The ships to be taken will include not only those of American owners, but also scores of German vessels interned in our continental and overseas ports. Compensation to the owners will be made in every case, though Teutonic firms will naturally have to wait until peace has been established before receiving their money. The amount to be paid for any ship will be determined

by a special appraisal board of Navy officers and civilian experts.

Navy engineers have completed their work of surveying American merchant ships, and have reported to the Department on those available for the various services which may be required. It is not known whether this survey included also the interned ships, but it is more than probable that the investigation recently made to determine what damage had been done to the machinery resulted in the Department obtaining the other information it needed.

Existing treaties would prevent the immediate requisition of enemy shipping, but an abrogation of such treaties is among the probabilities of Congressional action. Chairman Padgett, of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, on April 4, introduced the first resolution dealing with this situation. His measure simply empowers the President to take over the tonnage needed by the Government.

OUR NAVY TO CO-OPERATE.

With co-operation between the fleet of the Entente Allies and that of the United States a number of British and French cruisers on patrol duty along the Atlantic seaboard will probably be released for duties elsewhere. By relieving the foreign ships of this work along the Atlantic coast the United States Navy would be rendering immediate and great aid to the navies of Great Britain and France. The opening of the ports of the United States to the Allied warships to coal, provision or repair, in case of necessity, will also be of great aid in the conduct of naval operations against Germany. That certain classes of our war vessels will also go abroad to co-operate with the British and French is certain.

Just what our three warships that are now abroad in the war zone will do is uncertain. The cruiser Des Moines and the collier Caesar were at last accounts at Alexandria, Egypt, which being dominated by the British, they are free to go or stay as they may choose. The converted yacht Scorpion, however, which was at Constantinople, at last accounts, is not in so favorable a situation as the other two. As Turkey is under the heel of Germany some subterfuge will probably be found to hold the Scorpion at Constantinople.

The Navy Department announced on April 6 that these vessels were "still in European waters," but had been refused a safe conduct by the Ottoman government except on a month's notice, which would have allowed sufficient time to notify the submarines of the Central Powers in Mediterranean waters. The United States Government refused to accept this condition. The only way the ships can return to home waters is westward through the German barbed zone or eastward through the Suez Canal.

The officers of the Scorpion are: Comdr. J. P. Norton, Lieut. H. S. Babbitt, P.A. Surg. J. G. Omelevena, Asst. Paymr. J. H. Huddleston. The Scorpion is a small vessel of 775 tons. The Des Moines is a cruiser of the third class. The following are her officers: Comdr. J. R. Y. Blakely, Lieut. E. A. Wolleson, Lieuts. (J.G.) R. S. Galloway, H. B. Grow and J. J. Brown, Ensigns W. D. Snyder and F. D. Wagner, P.A. Surg. J. M. Minter, P.A. Paymr. C. C. Copp and Pay Clerk E. H. Gale. The officers of the fuel ship Caesar are Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Enoch, commanding, assisted by Master I. F. Shurtleff, of the Naval Auxiliary Service.

NAVAL MILITIA BEING MOBILIZED.

Orders have gone out from the Division of Naval Militia Affairs in the Navy Department which provide for the immediate mobilization of the units of that corps which are prepared; and especially for those organizations classified as "deck divisions." Units from the South Atlantic districts will be concentrated at Charleston, S.C., for duty at the navy yard there and on the ships in reserve now being prepared to be put in full commission. Units from the central districts probably will be sent to Norfolk and from the North Atlantic districts to New York and Boston.

The 1st and 6th Divisions, N.M. La., will be retained at New Orleans for the present, but the Engineer Division will go to Charleston for duty on ships. The number of men to be concentrated at Charleston cannot be given, of course, but organizations from as far as Texas are to be sent there. A company of marines from the same state is to join those commands which will be left at New Orleans. Senators Ransdell and Broussard, of Louisiana called upon the Secretary of the Navy on April 6 to see if there was not some way of having the units of that state detailed for home duty. Their mission failed, needless to say, the reply being that the transfer of the various organizations was being made in accordance with a carefully worked-out plan with which it was too late to tamper, even if the authorities desired to do so.

Governor Whitman, of New York, on April 3, 1917, signed the bill providing the increase of the Naval Militia from 2,000 to 4,500 men as advocated by the Navy Department some weeks since, and which also provide a salary for the Commodore of the Naval Militia of \$6,000 per year. The present commandant is Commodore Robert P. Forshew, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy. The same bill provides for the appointment of Commander Josephthal as an assistant adjutant general in the Naval Militia Bureau at Albany. This bureau handles all Naval Militia matters and thereby saves confusion with National Guard matters.

THE MOSQUITO FLEET.

The Navy Department put the coast "mosquito fleet" of submarine chasers on an official basis on March 31 and detached Capt. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., from command of U.S.S. Pennsylvania to take charge of the coast defense fleet. Orders for submarine chasers are being placed in great numbers by the Navy Department, but details are withheld for military reasons. It was stated officially on March 31 that, with the designation of Captain Wilson to command the new fleet, all arrangements for organization of the patrol forces had been completed in detail, with more than a score of points along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts designated as patrol bases and supply depots. More than fifty small boat builders submitted proposals on the same day for the construction of chasers and patrol boats of the 110-foot and 50-foot types. Secretary Daniels said the proposals assured the department it would be able to get all the small boats it wanted within the shortest time.

Daniel Bacon and Stevenson Taylor, of New York, and Albert L. Swazey, of Taunton, Mass., have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy civilian members of the Board of Appraisal, which will fix the valuation of all vessels offered to the Government for use as submarine chasers. They will serve as aids to Capt. Alexander S. Halstead, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. E. C. Kalbfus, U.S.N., and Naval Constr. H. G. Gillmor, U.S.N. The three civilian members of the board have received the rank of lieutenant commander in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve and were in New York city on April 3.

It is learned that the total number of submarine chasers offered by various concerns did not exceed 200. This was of the type of boat recommended by the General Board and the one which met with the approval of the Secretary

of the Navy. Reports made to the French and British governments after a thorough trial of an 85-foot boat were to the effect that these were of practically no use in a heavy sea. Secretary Daniels has had before him these reports in his preparations for our "chaser-fleet." Unable to obtain an adequate number of the boats desired, the Navy Department within the past few days has purchased scores of 70-, 60- and even 50-foot boats from private owners. It is the purpose of the Department to assign the smaller craft to harbors or to close-shore duty where they will not run the risk of meeting an Atlantic gale. It has been suggested that the big steam launches carried by all the larger warships would be a very valuable addition to the defense against submarines. These launches are of the stanchest construction and, moreover, are already fitted for small guns. The objection, of course, is that they form a necessary part of the equipment of the big ships. Capt. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., until recently commanding the Pennsylvania, has been detailed to take charge of the organization of the submarine chasers. It is understood that \$10,000,000 from the emergency fund of the Navy has been set aside for his use.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

The eight members of the 1917 class at the Naval Academy who selected the Marine Corps as the field of their future endeavor have been ordered to report to the commandant on April 15 for orders. No assignment to station has yet been decided upon. The hasty graduation of their class resulted in the eight men being given their diplomas before orders for uniforms and other equipment could be filled and it is as much to give them an opportunity to remedy this deficiency as for any other reason, that the extra time before reporting has been granted.

NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Commissions have at last been signed for the second lieutenants of the Marine Corps, appointed as a result of the examination held last November. There are thirty-three in all, of whom five are graduates of "distinguished colleges." These will be sent to Port Royal, S.C., for a short period of instruction and then will be assigned to active duty. The remaining twenty-eight will be sent to Norfolk, Va., for a course of instruction. The following are the names and the stations to which assigned.

To Norfolk.—Maurice G. Holmes, 20 Southgate avenue, Annapolis, Md.; Charles C. Gill, 250 Lawton street, Atlanta, Ga.; Norman S. Hinman, D. U. House, Marietta, Ohio; George F. Adams, Fort Monroe, Va.; John H. McCahey, 1801 South Broad street, Philadelphia; Wethered Woodworth, 2329 Prospect street, Berkeley, Cal.; James E. Betts, 1920 Maryland avenue, Baltimore, Md.; John M. Tildley, 1717 Oregon avenue, Washington, D.C.; Leroy P. Hunt, 2712 Derby street, Berkeley, Cal.; Louis E. Woods, 53 Sims Hall, Syracuse, N.Y.; Edward R. Rhodes, 524 Westford street, Lowell, Mass.; Harry K. Cochran, Carthage, Mo.; Donald R. Fox, 4478 Fulton street, Richmond Hill, L.I.; William McN. Marshall, 1444 St. Paul street, Denver, Colo.; George H. Scott, 391 Home Life Building, Washington, D.C.; Alexander Galt, Brandy, Va.; Paul R. Cowley, 24 Acorn street, Malden, Mass.; Allen W. Harrington, Jr., 1327 Harvard street, Washington, D.C.; Bailey M. Coffenberg, 30 Jackson street, Tompkinsville, S.I. (N.Y.); Eugene F. C. Collier, 1417 Harvard street, Washington, D.C.; Evans O. Ames, 625 Ohio street, Vallejo, Cal.; Stanley M. Muckelston, 2740 East 53rd street, Seattle, Wash.; William H. Davis, 233 Prince George street, Annapolis, Md.; Richard N. Platt, 278 Charlton avenue, South Orange, N.J.; William E. Williams, 1769 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C.; Franklin A. Hart, 2d Ala. Infantry, Nogales, Ariz.

To Port Royal.—George F. Adams, Northfield, Vt.; George W. Spotts, 819 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md.; Bruce J. Millner, 148 Broad street, Danville, Va.; Emmett W. Skinner, 904 Humboldt street, Manhattan, Kas.; Jesse J. Burks, Compton Bridge, Va.

Second Lieut. Daniel M. Gardner, U.S.M.C., was retired March 28, 1917, with rank of first lieutenant to date from June 12, 1916. He has been ordered to New York for recruiting duty. Lieutenant Gardner was born in Mississippi Sept. 7, 1886, and was appointed to the Marine Corps Sept. 16, 1909, a previous service of one year in the Volunteer Navy in 1898.

WOMAN'S ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE BALL.

Now that the affairs of our country have reached a crisis and that war is directly ahead of us, the patriotic women working in the interest of the Woman's Army and Navy League ball, to be held Easter Monday night at the marine barracks at Washington, D.C., are redoubling the efforts to make it a great financial as well as what it surely will be a social success. The women of this society, made up, as it mostly is, of women who have been raised in the Service and have their husbands, sons or brothers doing active duty for their country, bringing them as it does in close touch with the enlisted men, are considered the best fitted to attend to the objects for which the society was organized—the welfare—both moral and physical of the enlisted men, and to attend to the immediate wants of their families in time of war.

Mrs. Edward J. Dorn, wife of Captain Dorn, of the Navy, 1729 Twenty-first street, Washington, D.C., is treasurer for the league and will be glad to receive any subscription, however small, from those who may not be able to attend the ball.

In the United States District Court in New York city on April 2 a verdict of guilty was returned against one American and five Germans who have been on trial for conspiring in making cargo-firing bombs on the deck of the North German liner Friedrich der Grosse and at Dr. W. T. Scheele's "fertilizer" laboratory in Hoboken, N.J., the men convicted include Capt. Charles von Kleist, Karl Schmidt, chief engineer of the Friedrich der Grosse and his four junior engineers, George Becker, Friedrich Karbode, George Praedel and William Paradis. The men were held on bail at sums ranging from \$20,000 to \$10,000 until sentence is passed upon them.

The commandant of the School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D.C., has reported to Eastern Department headquarters that there is sufficient personnel of the enlisted faculty of the School for Bakers and Cooks at that post to accommodate sixteen student cooks and ten student bakers, which should arrive there in time to enter at the school term beginning April 15, 1917. In

this connection, one vacancy each in the class for bakers and cooks, is to be held for prospective Marine Corps students, and one each for Federal Militia, or National Guard. The number to be accommodated later, depends upon kitchen facilities available, instructors, and available dormitory space. Applications for permission to enter the school will be made in accordance with existing regulations.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A board of appraisal to appraise the value of all the vessels offered for government use has been appointed by Secretary Daniels. The board consists of Capt. A. S. Halstead, U.S.N., now stationed at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; Naval Constr. H. G. Gillmor, U.S. N., now on duty with the Board of Inspection and Survey, and Lieut. Comdr. E. C. Kalbfus, U.S.N., on duty with the General Board. In addition Mr. Daniels directed that three civilians be added. They are Daniel Bacon, Stevenson Taylor, of New York city, and Albert L. Swasey, of Taunton, Mass. These three civilians have enrolled in the Naval Reserve. The board will have offices with the Naval Reserve, at No. 26 Cortlandt street, New York city.

Lieut. W. J. Moses, U.S.N., in charge of recruiting in Northern New Jersey went to Hoboken, N.J., April 4, and lodged formal complaint with Mayor Griffin and the City Commissioners against Recorder Adolph Carsten, who had sent a young man accused of larceny to enlist in the Navy. Following a talk with the Mayor, Lieutenant Moses said he believed the honor of the Navy would be sufficiently vindicated if the Recorder should publish a formal statement that he, as a judge, was aware that the Navy does not want such men and would accept only recruits who are "100 per cent. men—morally and mentally."

A British warship cruising off Sandy Hook, N.J., sent out the following wireless warning on April 4: "Enemy raider may be met and may be either steamer or sailing vessel with auxiliary motor. Take all precautions."

A female chief yeoman was enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve in New York city on April 2 in the person of Miss Marie S. Dahm, who is an expert in the Bertillon system of fingerprint identification. It is announced that the Government will take advantage of this special knowledge by employing Miss Dahm in the identification department of the Bureau of Navigation as a fingerprint classifier.

The board of governors of the New York State Naval School, of which Commodore Jacob W. Miller is chairman, has issued an interesting pamphlet giving the terms of admission, courses of study, the daily routine and a register of the graduates. The pamphlet contains thirteen illustrations, including the U.S.S. Newport, and the cadets undergoing various degrees of instruction.

Mrs. George Dewey, president of the Women's Section of the Navy League, has presented to that organization a fund sufficient to provide for the equipping of one naval base hospital with supplies of garments, bandages, etc. Mrs. Dewey also has established six scholarship at the second encampment of the National Service School which opens April 16.

The Society of Sponsors of the U.S. Navy, whose aims as a patriotic national organization are distinctively allied with naval affairs, has offered services to the Navy Department as an organization and also as individual sponsors. Under the leadership of the president of the society, Mrs. Reynold T. Hall, wife of Rear Admiral Hall, U.S.N., the society is doing noble work. As an organization the society is raising a relief fund for needy children of the Navy and the individual members are providing comfort outfits of warm knitted articles of clothing, by authorization of the Paymaster General of the Navy for the men of the vessels of which they are the sponsors. Among the sponsors who are providing such outfits are: Mrs. Larz Anderson, sponsor for the U.S.S. Perkins; Mrs. Arthur Taylor Sutcliffe, sponsor for the U.S.S. Fulton; Mrs. Reynold T. Hall, sponsor for the U.S.S. Roe; Mrs. Russell C. Langdon, sponsor for the U.S.S. Rowan; Mrs. Henry Beates, sponsor of the U.S.S. Cummings; Miss Fielder Walke Walters, sponsor for the U.S.S. Walke; Mrs. William Gartz, sponsor for the U.S.S. Tucker; Miss Elsie Calder, sponsor for the U.S.S. New York; Mrs. Henry S. Grove, sponsor for the U.S.S. Lamson; Miss Marylee Nally, sponsor for the U.S.S. Jouett; and many others. Miss Ruth Lawrence, sponsor for the U.S.S. Lawrence, has equipped her home as a convalescent hospital for Navy men, and Mrs. Elsie Calder has volunteered to drive an ambulance for this convalescent's home.

Orders have been sent to Capt. Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, instructing him to cancel all preparations which have been made for the summer cruise of the present Senior Class, which will be the First Class after it passes the June examinations. This action had been reported in connection with the announcement of the early graduation of the 1917 class last week, but it can be stated that these orders did not go until after a conference at the Navy Department on April 2. The First Class will be kept at Annapolis through the summer and will have an "intensive program" of scholastic work in order that they may be graduated in the autumn, according to present plans. The present Second and Third Classes probably will take the summer cruise, though this still is under discussion.

Brig. Gen. H. M. Chittenden, U.S.A., writes to the New Republic that he "cannot see the grounds for the cocksureness" of that journal as to peace coming by the end of 1917. He points out that "with the character of war on the western front progress is certain to be very slow," adding that the other campaigns are wholly problematic.

The Secretary of the Navy has announced that thirty-five of the existing vacancies in the grade of assistant paymaster will be filled by the appointment of graduates of distinguished military colleges designated as such by the War Department, the diplomas of such graduates being accepted in lieu of a written examination. An examination for the appointment of enlisted men and pay clerks will be held April 26; and another examination which will be open to all citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 26 will be held May 15 to fill such vacancies as may exist after the result of the April

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26 examination is known. Full information concerning the examination to be held May 15 may be had by applying to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

NEW WARRANT OFFICERS, U.S.M.C.

The following non-commissioned officers, who recently qualified by competitive examination for appointment as warrant officers in the U.S. Marine Corps in the new grades of marine gunner and quartermaster clerk, were appointed by the President March 27, 1917, with rank from March 24, 1917.

The pay of marine gunners varies from \$1,250 per year to \$2,000, and that of quartermaster clerks from \$1,750 per year to \$2,000. The pay in the above grades is plus heat and light.

MARINE GUNNERS.

Sergt. Major John F. Burns (General Duties). Born at Binghamton, N.Y. Service in Marine Corps, 12 years, 10 months.

Sergt. Major Henry L. Hulbert (General Duties). Born at East Farley, England. Service in Marine Corps, 19 years.

Gunner Sgt. Francis E. Pierce (Signals). Born at Rochester, N.Y. Service in Marine Corps, 4 months; U.S. Navy, 7 years, 10 months.

First Sergt. Robert F. Slingluff (General Duties). Born at Baltimore, Md. Service in Marine Corps, 16 years, 6 months.

First Sergt. Roscoe Arnett (Field Artillery). Born at Mt. Ayr, Iowa. Service in Marine Corps, 13 years, 9 months.

Sergt. Major Charles L. Eickmann (Field Artillery). Born at New York, N.Y. Service in Marine Corps, 21 years, 10 months.

First Sergt. Thomas Quigley (Main Battery). Born at Philadelphia, Pa. Service in Marine Corps, 13 years, 9 months.

First Sergt. Patrick W. Guilfoyle (General Duties). Born at St. Marys, Kas. Service in Marine Corps, 17 years, 10 months.

First Sergt. Frank Z. Becker (General Duties). Born at Fairland, Pa. Service in Marine Corps, 17 years, 5 months.

First Sergt. Nathan E. Landen (Engineering). Born at Lancaster, Ohio. Service in Marine Corps, 3 years, 11 months.

First Sergt. Eugene L. Mullany (General Duties). Born at Scipio, N.Y. Service in Marine Corps, 12 years.

First Sergt. Robert H. Shiel (General Duties). Born at Meadville, Pa. Service in Marine Corps, 12 years, 1 month.

First Sergt. John J. Mahoney (General Duties). Born at Limerick, Ireland. Service in Marine Corps, 20 years, 4 months.

Gunner Sgt. Albert J. Phillips (Searchlights). Born at Brookline, Mass. Service in Marine Corps, 4 years, 4 months.

First Sergt. James McCoy (Submarine Mines). Born at Fall River, Mass. Service in Marine Corps, 18 years, 8 months.

Gunner Sgt. Augustus B. Hale (Main Battery). Born at Philadelphia, Pa. Service in Marine Corps, 8 years, 3 months.

Gunner Sgt. Walter E. McCaughtry (Aviation). Born at Du Bois, Pa. Service in Marine Corps, 7 years, 11 months.

Gunner Sgt. William O. Corbin (Main Battery). Born at Barnesville, Ohio. Service in Marine Corps, 13 years, 2 months.

Gunner Sgt. Thomas J. Curtis (Machine Guns). Born at Savannah, Ga. Service in Marine Corps, 17 years, 7 months.

Gunner Sgt. John P. McCann (Field Artillery). Born at Baltimore, Md. Service in Marine Corps, 12 years, 4 months.

QUARTERMASTER CLERKS.

Q.M. Sergt. Charles Ubel. Born at Blowitz, Austria. Service in Marine Corps, 20 years, 2 months.

Q.M. Sergt. Charles C. St. Clair. Born at New York, N.Y. Service in Marine Corps, 16 years, 8 months.

Q.M. Sergt. John Waller. Born at St. Paul, Minn. Service in Marine Corps, 11 years, 3 months.

Q.M. Sergt. Harry Halladay. Born at Phillipsburg, N.J. Service in Marine Corps, 13 years, 2 months.

Q.M. Sergt. Eugene L. Felleter. Born at Hadley, Mass. Service in Marine Corps, 13 years, 5 months.

Q.M. Sergt. Otto Salzman. Born at New York, N.Y. Service in Marine Corps, 9 years, 11 months.

Q.M. Sergt. Harry V. Shurteff. Born at Peoria, Ill. Service in Marine Corps, 21 years, 4 months.

Cpl. Fred G. Patchen. Born at Marquette, N.H. Service in Marine Corps, 12 years, 1 month.

Cpl. Corp. William F. Beattie. Born at Cambridge, Mass. Service in Marine Corps, 11 years, 8 months.

Cpl. Corp. Harry W. Gamble. Born at Greenville, Pa. Service in Marine Corps, 9 years, 5 months.

Cpl. Corp. Leslie G. Melville. Born at Boston, Mass. Service in Marine Corps, 15 years, 6 months.

Cpl. Corp. Edwin P. McCauley. Born at Denver, Colo. Service in Marine Corps, 13 years, 11 months.

FOR THE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Q.M. Sergt. Francis C. Cushing. Born at St. Louis, Mo. Service in Marine Corps, 13 years, 5 months; in Army, 2 years.

Sergt. Jacob Jacobowitz. Born at New York, N.Y. Service in Marine Corps, 14 years, 8 months.

Cpl. Corp. Harry A. Ellsworth. Born at Prattsville, N.Y. Service in Marine Corps, 12 years, 9 months; in Army, 1 year, 9 months.

Q.M. Sergt. David L. Ford. Born at Gibraltar, Spain. Service in Marine Corps, 24 years, 7 months.

THE NAVY.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 13, MARCH 21, 1917. This order, which gives detailed instructions pertaining to the Marine Corps Reserve, appears on page 1038 of this issue.

ORDERS 10, MARCH 15, 1917, MARINE CORPS.

280. The Department has decided that the term Advanced Base (not Advance Base) is the approved official form, in accordance with the definition in Article 5354 (4), Naval Instructions. Hereafter, in all official correspondence, and in the designation of organizations, the approved form will be used.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

ORDERS 11, MARCH 16, 1917, MARINE CORPS.

281. Makes changes in the "Landing Force and Small Arms Instructions, U.S. Navy, 1916," made necessary by the adoption of the new Army pack.

ORDERS 12, MARCH 21, 1917, MARINE CORPS.

282. Relates to accounts for board and lodging for applicants for enlistment obtained by itinerant recruiting parties, which will hereafter be paid in cash furnished by the Disbursing Assistant Quartermaster to officers of recruiting districts.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Having Supervision—Hon. Byron R. Newton. Captain Commandant—Ellsworth P. Bertholf.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

MARCH 30.—Second Lieut. G. T. Finlay detached Algonquin; to Acushnet.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. Ellis Reed-Hill, Seneca, who is qualified for line duty, assigned to that duty.

Third Lieut. R. B. Hall detached Ossipee; to Tuscarora.

APRIL 2.—Capt. A. J. Henderson, 1st Lieut. A. H. Scally, 2d Lieut. L. C. Mueller, 2d Lieut. S. S. Yeandie, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. A. F. Patterson and 2d Lieut. of Engrs. F. C. Allen detached Onondaga; to Manning.

Capt. B. L. Reed, 1st Lieut. C. F. Howell, 2d Lieut. C. G. Roemer, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root, Asst. Surg. J. K. Fuller, U.S.P.H.S., and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. I. J. Van Kammen detached Manning; to Algonquin.

Ctsn. C. Peterson, Gun. H. Buchanan, Carp. U. A. Tillack and Mach. L. Schindler detached Onondaga; to Manning.

Carp. E. C. Russell, Acting Gun. H. C. Hermann and Acting Mach. E. A. Stanton detached Manning; to Algonquin.

Ctsn. Charles Martinson and Acting Mach. George Hare detached Manning; to Onondaga.

APRIL 5.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Bagger detached from duty at headquarters; to duty as recruiting officer at Buffalo, N.Y.

Promotions of Enlisted Men.

MARCH 30.—Electn. 3d Class Maurice Rice, Office of Recruiting Officer, Philadelphia, Pa., rated electrician third class.

MARCH 31.—Acting Ship's Writer Hans G. Kotzbauer, Office of New York Division, rated ship's writer.

APRIL 4.—Ship's Writer Albert E. Gifford, Office of Purchasing Officer, New York, N.Y., rated yeoman.

Carpenters 2d Class Walter Stegman, Robert C. Ward and Olaf G. Tobaison, Coast Guard Depot, rated carpenters first class.

Coxswain Robert E. L. Butler, Coast Guard Depot, rated oiler second class.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Estimates of the Coast Guard, included in the "War Budget," totaled \$600,000, this being in addition to the \$1,000,000 carried in the Sundry Civil bill. The smaller sum was based upon estimates of what will be required in the way of additional men, ships and armament necessary to keep the stations of the Service open while aiding the Navy in coast patrol and harbor duty.

The trial of the new oil-burning engines of the cutter Algonquin took place in Chesapeake Bay on April 2. In the resulting report they were officially labeled "very satisfactory." The Algonquin easily maintained a speed of fifteen knots without being pushed to the limit. The officers and crew of the Manning have been transferred to the Algonquin.

Capt. James L. Sill, the second ranking captain in the Service, died on April 2 at Milwaukee, Wis. He was in command of the Tuscarora. Interment took place at Arlington on April 5 with full honors. Captain Sill had been in the Service thirty-six years, rising through all the intermediate grades. "He was of the most genial and lovable nature," said an associate, "and we feel his loss keenly."

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

The following are the only changes since the list appeared in our issue of last week:

ALGONQUIN—Capt. B. L. Reed, South Baltimore, Md.

MANNING—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.

ONONDAGA—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

TUSCARORA—1st Lieut. W. T. Stromberg, Milwaukee, Wis.

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WEST POINT.

FIRST CLASS GRADUATES APRIL 20.

West Point, N.Y., April 8, 1917.

The most exciting news that has been heard at West Point for a long time was the announcement yesterday evening that the First Class of cadets would be graduated on April 20; the news was received by the class with prolonged cheers. With graduation only a fortnight away, it is the popular topic of conversation.

Many guests were up for the two hops, one for officers on Friday and a cadet hop on Saturday.

Col. and Mrs. Shaw entertained at dinner on Wednesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Gordon and for Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Col. and Mrs. Willcox, Col. and Mrs. Tschoppat, Col. and Mrs. Willcox gave a dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Fiebiger, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Colonel Biddle, Mrs. Casenberry, Miss Ogdan, Major and Mrs. Carter, Captain Card; bridge prizes were won by Colonel Timberlake and Captain Card. Major and Mrs. Rethers' guests at dinner on Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Coiner, Capt. and Mrs. Thominson.

Guests of Capt. and Mrs. Worcester on Friday were Col. and Mrs. Kruger, Major and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Coburn, Capt. and Mrs. Sage, Miss Hunter, Lieutenant Kalloch, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis gave a dinner on Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Nye, of St. Paul, who are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Ivens Jones, and for Major and Mrs. Rethers, Major and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Coiner, Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones. Mrs. Fiebiger returned home last week after a visit of several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Upson, in Ohio. The Misses Dorothy Mills and Margaret Normoyle, of Governors Island, were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. Carter.

Colonel Biddle's guests over Sunday were Mrs. J. B. Casenberry, of San Francisco, and Miss Ogdan, of New York. Capt. and Mrs. Chaffee gave a supper party for about forty guests on Friday; Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Nichols assisted in serving. Miss Barbara Barnette, of New York, was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart, who had dinner on Friday for Miss Barnette, Captains Pullen and Solbert. Mrs. J. P. Hopkins was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gee. Mrs. Simonds has been quite ill for a week.

Mrs. Godfrey, sr., is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey, and will be with them for several weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Eckels' guests over Sunday were Miss Elizabeth King, of Washington, and Miss Mary Peck, of Hornell, N.Y. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Eckels had dinner for Major and Mrs. Estes, Miss King, Miss Peck, Cadets Wood and Weems. Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Butts, of Mineola, L.I., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart at dinner on Sunday. Captain Quekemeyer was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Chaffee. Col. P. M. Hoisington, of Newton, Kas., spent several days recently with his son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory Hoisington.

A pleasant surprise was the recent announcement of the engagement of Lieutenant Bradford and Miss Lorraine Sickel, of New York; Miss Sickel has often visited friends at West Point. Miss Sue Shattuck, of Plainfield, N.J., was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Booton, who had dinner on Saturday for Miss Shattuck, Cadets Godson and Senn. Mrs. Wirt Robinson and Mrs. Harrington have returned from New York, where they have been for some weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Worcester's guests at dinner on Saturday evening were Lieut. and Mrs. Hatch, Miss Harrison, Miss Hunter, Cadets Meacham, McGlachlin and von Kummer, Capt. and Mrs. Sage and Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey gave a musical for a large number of guests on Sunday at Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey's quarters; Mrs. Sage sang most delightfully some war songs just over from the British trenches, where they were popular with the Tommies; Mrs. Godfrey gave much pleasure with her playing on the piano, as did Miss Goldenthal with violin selections. Tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. Gruber, Mrs. Phelan, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Hoisington.

The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Phelan, who read her paper on "Russia"; current events were given by Mrs. Stilwell. The Musical Club met on Sunday at Cullum Hall; several of the new members played selections, and Miss Goldenthal, a visitor from New York, played charmingly on the violin.

A class of fifteen ladies is meeting twice a week at Cullum Hall for a course of fifteen lessons in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick under auspices of the American Red Cross. The teacher, a trained nurse, comes from New York, and it is thought probable that a second class will soon be under way for the study of this very important and necessary subject. Credit is due to Capt. and Mrs. Coburn for having started the project.

The Cavalry ball last week was an anniversary party, marking as it did the tenth year since the arrival of this detachment at West Point. Many officers and ladies were present, and the decorations of the hall were unusually attractive.

In the second game of its 1917 schedule the Army baseball team signified its state of diamond preparedness on March 31 by defeating the team from the New York State College, of Albany, by a score of 15 to 0, knocking out the visitors,

off the mound so quickly that the Albanians had to take Goewey from his position at shortstop for the rest of the game. Of the fourteen cadets who played in the game Oliphant distinguished himself by making two triples and a single in five times at the bat. The Army made three runs in the first inning, eight in the third, two in the fifth, and one each in the second and seventh, drawing blanks in the fourth, sixth and eighth. The Army team: Gerhardt, 3b.; Place, r.f.; Murray, r.f.; Foster, 2b.; Oliphant, l.f.; Schlanker, 1b.; Jank, 1b.; House, s.s.; McNeil, c.; Sarcka, p.; Coffey, p.; Richardson, c.f.; Brown, c.f.; Bringham, c.f.

The Army nine had another chance at hit-making and running in the mid-week game on April 4, when they beat the Manhattan College team of New York city by a score of 17 to 1. The cadets drove the Manhattan's first twirler, Burns, off the mound in the first inning, and were quite as harsh toward J. Houlihan, who succeeded Burns, through the remaining six innings, the game stopping there by mutual consent. And Houlihan is by no means a poor twirler, for in the game with Columbia University in New York city on March 31 he held the Morningside Heights contingent down to a scoreless game. The visitors' one run came in the fourth inning, when Murrill passed one of the Manhattan players with all the bases full, thus forcing in one run. The Army revived memories of "lot ball" in the third inning by tallying eight runs. The Army team: Gerhardt, 3b.; Fleming, r.f.; Foster, r.f.; Oliphant, l.f.; House, s.s.; McNeil, c.; Jank, 1b.; Bringham, c.f.; Murrill, p.; Sarcka, p. Stolen bases—Gerhardt (2), Fleming, Oliphant, House, Bringham. Sacrifice hit—Gerhardt. Two-base hit—Oliphant (2), Jank. Hits—Off Murrill, 3 in 6 innings; off Sarcka, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Murrill, 9 in 6 innings; by Sarcka, 1 in 1 inning. Bases on balls—Off Murrill, 5 in 6 innings. Hit by pitcher—By J. Houlihan (Jank). Left on bases—Army, 8. Time—1:50.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 5, 1917.

This cradle of the American Navy, in view of the need of a full complement of officers, is making ready "Uncle Sam's Babies," as the midshipmen in other days used to call themselves on account of the official care the Naval Academy officers took of them. They are acquiring both swaddling clothes and dress suits at the same time. The senior class, which will be the First Class as soon as they pass the June examinations and are booked for graduation in September, 186 in number, began on Monday the course of study that will lead to their graduation at the time appointed. The class will go on their regular summer cruise and the usual September leave will be omitted. This will give the class six months for a schedule that usually takes eleven. The Naval Academy authorities expect to cover the work of the academic year in the shortened period. Reviews will be omitted. The serious situation of the country is expected to lead to special effort on the part of the midshipmen, and the Class of 1918, to be graduated in 1917, will be as well equipped for service as those who have preceded them in the full time of the academic course.

A Maryland chapter of the National Social Aid Society has been organized here, with Mr. Carol H. Foster as chairman. The following ladies representing Navy families are officers of it: Mrs. John T. Blodgett, Mrs. Rush S. Fay, Mrs. E. W. Eberle, Mrs. John Schouler and Mrs. Thomas Cameron Wilton.

The guards are constantly being strengthened around the Government's holdings here and about Annapolis. The latest area included is the in the front and on the side of the Naval Hospital, on the Government farm, where is also located the marine quarters, whose grounds adjoin the Academy. The following are the midshipmen captains of the spring sports: Rowing crew, Joseph W. Fowler; field and track, Cleeman Withers; lacrosse, Frederick L. Doughty; rifle, John F. Wright; tennis, Harry B. Slocum. There were changes due to the First Classmen's graduation. Sports will have to have new captains for the baseball and gymnasium teams and fencing. Thomas G. Fisher has been elected captain of the baseball team in place of F. J. Moran, graduated. Midshipman Fisher is captain of the football team, but as he is slated to graduate with the present Second Class in September, he will have to have a successor in that. Mids. Albert M. Bledsoe, who was captain of the gymnasium squad, has been graduated; also Mids. Roy T. Gallemore, who was captain of the fencing team.

Mrs. Hillary Williams, who has been spending the winter in Annapolis while her husband was on sea service, left here on Friday. Mrs. Harold S. Burdick, of Annapolis, has joined her husband, Lieutenant Burdick, U.S.N., in New Jersey. Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward is visiting Mrs. Ralph C. Needham. Mrs. Henry G. Fuller, who has been spending several weeks in Boston to be near Lieutenant Fuller, has returned to her home here. Ensign Charles Jones, U.S.N., who graduated March 29, has gone on a visit to his parents, Judge and Mrs. Thomas Atkinson Jones, at their home in Asheville, N.C. Mrs. Stiles M. Decker, wife of Lieutenant Decker, U.S.A., is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Halligan, jr. Mrs. W. W. Phelps, wife of Commander Phelps, was here this week to visit Mrs. Martin M. Ramsay.

Harry G. Stauffer was arrested on Sunday last by members of the crew of the U.S. Coast Guard Station at Arundel Cove, Md., near Baltimore, shortly after a fire was discovered at that post. He was given into the custody of U.S. Marshal Stockham. Stauffer came to the station in a boat, and soon after he had landed fire was seen issuing from a building in which the water tank of the station is located. The sentry had allowed Stauffer to pass into the grounds under the plea that he desired to talk with Capt. J. M. Moore, the commanding officer of the station.

An 8 to 3 defeat for the midshipmen marked the opening of the Navy baseball season on Wednesday, when the Navy nines met Syracuse.

COAST DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., April 2, 1917.

Mrs. Toll spent Wednesday in Philadelphia. Mrs. Ellis and Miss Carr left on Wednesday to assist at the British bazaar, which was held in the Horticultural Hall in Philadelphia. They took with them for sale many articles given by the ladies of the post.

Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie entertained Colonel Harris, Major and Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss Nolan and Lieutenant Colladay at dinner Wednesday. Mrs. Wilson spent Friday in Philadelphia. Capt. and Mrs. Kieffer and their small son, Victor, who are spending a month's leave in Philadelphia, arrived Friday to be week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie. Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie entertained Colonel Harris, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson and Lieutenant Colladay after the movies Friday in honor of their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Kieffer.

Captain Blackburn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Blackburn were weekend guests of Capt. and Mrs. Donovan. Lieutenant Burdick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Burdick were weekend guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ellis. Capt. and Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. Blackburn and Mrs. Nolan were guests of Captain Blackburn, U.S.N., at luncheon on Saturday.

Lient. Thomas L. Smith, dental surgeon, who has been stationed at Fort Myer, Va., spent Sunday at Fort Du Pont on his way to Fort Jay, N.Y., his new station. Mrs. Bennett entertained Colonel Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Donovan and their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Blackburn and Miss Nolan, Capt. and Mrs. Ellis and their guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Burdick, and Mrs. Carr and Miss Carr at tea Sunday.

Captain Gage received his commission on Saturday. Mrs. Ellis and Miss Carr returned from Philadelphia on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Gage entertained Colonel Harris, Lieutenant Colladay and Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins, of Wilmington, at Sunday supper. Capt. and Mrs. Donovan entertained Major and Mrs. Raymond at Sunday supper in honor of their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Blackburn.

Miss Nolan and Miss Eleanor Raymond attended a play and dance at the Friends' School in Wilmington Saturday evening. Mrs. Donovan and Mrs. Blackburn were guests of Major and Mrs. Raymond at "Intolerance" and supper at the Du Pont in Wilmington Saturday. Mrs. Carr entertained

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Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Donovan, Miss Nolan and Lieut. and Mrs. Burdick at tea at the Du Pont Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie, Capt. and Mrs. Kieffer, Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson motored to Wilmington Saturday to see "Intolerance," after which they were entertained at supper by Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie, Capt. and Mrs. Kieffer, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson and Lieutenant Melberg were dinner guests of Lieut. Thomas L. Smith at the Du Pont Sunday.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 1, 1917.

Miss Tredick, of Boston, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Smedberg. Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn's dinner guests Monday were Capt. and Mrs. Barry. Jim Rivers arrived Tuesday from Washington, where he has been in school, and will spend the Easter holidays here with his father, Col. W. C. Rivers. Renwick Smedberg, son of Major and Mrs. Smedberg, is at home for the Easter holidays. Major Smedberg returned Monday from New York, where he has been on duty with the militia.

Mrs. Dickman entertained with bridge in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Knauss, Tuesday. Mrs. Smedberg and Mrs. Barry were prize-winners. Other guests were Mesdames Romeyn, Purington, Martin, Powell, Bartlett, Andrews, Summer and Miss Tredick. Lieutenants Hunter and Nelson were ordered to Glens Falls and White Hall, N.Y., Wednesday for duty with the militia.

Mrs. Furlong entertained with bridge Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Knauss and Miss Tredick. Her guests were Mesdames Dickman, Tibbaut, Fleming, Powell, Smedberg, Wade, Ballantine, Bartlett, Andrews, Martin, Summer and Barry. Mrs. Tibbaut and Mrs. Romeyn were prize-winners. Capt. and Mrs. Martin were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn Thursday. Colonel Rivers and Lieutenant Pendleton have gone to North Hampton on militia duty.

Mrs. Summer left Saturday for her home in Louisville, Ky., and will remain there until after the wedding of her sister, Miss Munn. Mrs. Smedberg entertained with a bridge and tea in honor of her guest, Miss Tredick, Saturday; her guests were Mesdames Dickman, Tibbaut, Wade, Fleming, Powell, Purington, Romeyn, Ballantine, Bartlett, Martin, Knauss and Andrews. Mrs. Romeyn and Mrs. Bartlett were prize-winners. Mrs. Smedberg was assisted by Miss Purington and Miss Clark. Col. and Mrs. Dickman's dinner guests Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Martin. Miss Tredick, guest of Major and Mrs. Smedberg, returned to Boston Sunday.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, Long Island, N.Y., April 2, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. Nichols entertained at dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Maddux and for Mrs. Campbell and Miss Hodges. On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Blood entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Wildrick, Capt. and Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Pendleton and Mr. Robins. The bridge hostesses this week were Mesdames Robinson, Pendleton, Blood, Campbell, Nichols, Draves, Loughry, Halls and Miss Hodges.

Miss Proctor is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Blood. On Wednesday Mrs. Haan entertained with a bridge tea and reception for about fifty guests. Mesdames Wildrick and Robinson assisted at the tea table. There were three tables of bridge, the prize-winners being Mesdames Pendleton, McDonald and Miss Alma Louise Hodges. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Payne were hosts at a bridge party and supper.

The French class met with Mrs. Pendleton on Thursday evening. In honor of the birthday anniversary of her little son, Jack, Mrs. Wildrick entertained a number of little people at games and supper on Friday. The guests included Preyok Nichols, Virginia and Beatrice Campbell, Robert McDonald, Harmony Biddle, Sallie and Nancy Robinson, Mary Imman and Jessie Gray Pearce, Betsy and Polly Hope, Rosalie Brown, Ned and Elinor Wildrick and Helen and Dodo Pendleton. Miss Freeman entertained the children of the post with an Easter party at her home in Flushing on Saturday.

The last few days of last week were busy times at the post with the arrival of about 180 recruits and making arrangements for the coming of the 2d Battalion of the 22d Infantry, which arrived here on Sunday for their new station.

Captain Loughry is in Chicago this week, having been called there by the illness and death of his father. Major Brownlee is in Schenectady, N.Y., on temporary duty in connection with the mustering out of troops. Mrs. E. H. Bronson, of New York, is visiting Mrs. Loughry. Miss Miller, of Brooklyn, is the week-end guest of Mrs. Draves.

Lient. and Mrs. Dunn, of West Point, were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Nichols. Colonel Berry is home on leave from the Texas border and is visiting his family before proceeding to Honolulu, his new station.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 3, 1917.

Major S. M. de Loffre, who left March 30 for St. Albans, Vt., to muster in the state troops, returned Sunday evening. Mrs. Frank Smith entertained Capt. and Mrs. Baer last Sunday at supper. Captain Bubb is on a short leave with his family at Plattsburg Barracks. Miss Dorothy Foote is home for her Easter vacation from Miss Finch's school in New York.

Major and Mrs. Whitman's two sons have been home for two weeks from college. Lieut. Kenneth McCatty is expected to report for duty with Captain Baer's troop, I, 2d Cav., this week.

Mrs. S. M. de Loffre had lunch on Tuesday with Mrs. Goe. Col. and Mrs. Peter Murray expect to spend the summer in Plattsburg and have engaged rooms at the Macdonough Inn for themselves and two daughters for three months. Colonel Murray's health has improved wonderfully.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Captain Miller, 30th Inf., entertained Mrs. de Loffre at a spring dinner last Sunday. Spring chickens from Massachusetts and artichokes from California were features of the menu. Mrs. Goe spent five days at Lake Placid Club, the guest of Mrs. I. H. Griswold, returning Tuesday to the Macdonough Inn.

Part of the 2d Regiment of New York National Guard is guarding the bridges and tunnels on the D. and H. Railroad, and twenty men are encamped right at the Plattsburg station.

A patriotic meeting was held at the Clinton street theater

yesterday noon at the time of the assembling of Congress. Every place of business was closed for an hour. Great enthusiasm was shown and loyalty to the nation and support to the President was pledged. Father Driscoll, Dr. Kelly and Captain Baer made fine speeches.

Mrs. G. C. Shaw is returning to Plattsburg about April 13 and has engaged rooms at the Macdonald Inn while settling their quarters. Mrs. Shaw and small daughters have been at Hutchinson, Kas., for the winter during Captain Shaw's absence on the border.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 5, 1917.

The Headquarters, band and 1st Battalion, 22d Infantry, Col. John C. F. Tillson commanding, arrived at Governors Island on Sunday afternoon, April 1, after seven days' journey from Nogales, Ariz. The other battalions of the 22d have taken station at Forts Hamilton and Totten. The regiment welcomes warmly the change from the border to New York Harbor, having been for about six years under canvas, and having served in the Philippines and Alaska previously to service on or near the Mexican border.

The families of the officers are expected to arrive before long, having been more or less separated from the command for several years.

The 113th Company, C.A.C., under command of Capt. Charles L. Fisher, returned to Fort Hancock on Saturday after duty of nearly two years at Fort Jay. The 84th Company, under command of Capt. Frank J. Miller, late post commander of Fort Jay, left on Sunday, after the arrival of the 22d, being a year to the day, April 1, 1916, when it took station here.

The ladies of the garrison are working very energetically at the Red Cross meetings on Wednesday mornings. A number of ladies from New York are giving their assistance. On Wednesday of this week there were fifty at the meeting.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 3, 1917.

The lectures which were given Saturday and Sunday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Gaff on Twentieth street by Capt. Ina Hay Beith, author of "The First Hundred Thousand," were well attended. Captain Beith told in the lectures his experience from his own start; as one of "Kitchener's mob," of the enrollment of the men, of finding food and shelter for them, of their equipment, training, start for France and the life and fighting in the trenches. Captain Beith is Scotch and his regiment is one of the famous Highland Corps. He was wounded while in a recent battle and is here on leave and in charge of the British war exhibit for the Allied bazaars. Following the lecture Captain Beith showed a series of war pictures depicting the life in the trenches and the difficulties with which the soldiers have to contend. The proceeds of the exhibitions are to go to the British American war relief fund.

Col. Manus McCloskey, who has been on duty at Richmond for a month, has left for Buffalo, N.Y., for temporary duty. Mrs. William J. Glasgow has as her house guest Miss Charlotte Glasgow, of St. Louis, Mo. Col. Edward R. Schreiner has left for Harrisburg, Pa., for duty with the Pennsylvania National Guard. Miss Sarah McCloskey, small daughter of Col. and Mrs. Manus McCloskey, has been quite ill.

Troop A, of the 2d Cavalry, commanded by Capt. George A. Purinton, will arrive shortly from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for station here.

The Fort Myer branch of the Red Cross, under Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, which meets each Monday morning, decided to also meet on Friday mornings of each week.

Capt. William G. Meade, 2d Cav., has left for Tennessee, where he is on temporary duty mustering in the Militia. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott were among the guests who attended the dinner given at Rauscher's on Monday evening by Dr. E. Lester Jones, director of the U.S. coast survey, and Mrs. Jones in honor of Dr. and Mrs. William L. Finley.

The 3d Infantry, D.C.N.G., in command of Gen. William E. Harvey, was mustered into the Service on Monday and ordered here for encampment.

The Washington Polo Club will begin its season April 17 and matches will be continued until May 5. A number of trophies for the competitions have been announced, among which is the "Legare Cup," presented by Hugh S. Legare, of the Washington Riding and Hunt Club, open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed ten goals.

Mr. Adna Chaffee Hamilton, son of Major and Mrs. George F. Hamilton, has recovered from his recent illness and is again about. Miss Mix, of Nogales, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Alexander L. P. Johnson, is spending some time visiting in Philadelphia. Mrs. Connell, wife of Capt. William M. Connell, has returned from New York and opened her house for the summer. Major William J. Glasgow, 5th Cav., who has recently received his promotion to colonel, has been sent to Douglas, Ariz., to join the 7th Cavalry.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 2, 1917.

Senator and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, Mrs. John M. Mack and Miss Gertrude Mack, of Philadelphia, were recent guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean. Senator and Mrs. S. P. White have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde Grey West, Portsmouth.

Lieut. Admiral and Mrs. McLean took a party of friends to Old Point on Sunday on a tug. Their guests were Constr. and Mrs. R. M. Watt, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Shepard, Ensign A. G. Shepard, Mr. Morgan Watt, Judge Donald McLean, of New York; Dr. Boone Jarvis, of Cooperstown, N.Y., and Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West.

Mrs. R. M. Watt and Mr. Morgan Watt attended the Naval Academy graduating exercises, as Mr. Watt's nephew, Mdsn. Andrew G. Shepard, of New York state, was graduated. Miss Ruth Shaw, guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Constr. and Mrs. Lee S. Border, left last week to visit friends in Baltimore and New York before returning to her home in Santa Rosa, Cal.

Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Maloney have arrived from their wedding trip and are guests at 328 Mowbray Arch. Mrs. William Lee Pryor had a luncheon at her home, Fort Norfolk, on Wednesday for Mesdames Walter McLean, Brantz Mayer, I. I. Yates, Edwin G. Kintner, Washington, B. Grove and George W. Van Hoose.

Comdr. Allen M. Cook, retired, addressed the women's section of the Navy League at the Navy Y.M.C.A. on Monday and many women joined the League.

The Virginia National Guard has been given a fully equipped automobile ambulance company, which has been organized by Dr. Thomas V. Williamson. Mrs. Holt Page had a luncheon at the Country Club on Friday for Mrs. William Lee Pryor and Mrs. John D. Hooe, of Warrenton, Va. Covers were laid for Mesdames Pryor, Hooe, R. T. Thorp, P. F. Lewis and C. I. Millard.

Lieut. G. C. Hitchcock had a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday for Misses Rosalie Martin, Ross L. Hopper and Ensign H. O. Merwin. Lieut. W. E. Eberle had a dinner at the Chamberlin, Old Point, Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman, Lieut. and Mrs. T. C. Kinkaid, Miss Elizabeth Cooke and Lieut. Jules James.

A dinner was given at the Chamberlin on Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Landenberger, Miss Anne Groner, P.A. Paymr. Robert S. Chew, Jr., and Lieut. L. B. Stephenson. Mrs. George B. Landenberger arrived from Boston last week to spend some time at the Chamberlin and join her husband, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Landenberger. Mrs. B. S.

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Bullard and little son have returned from Old Point, where they spent a few days at the Chamberlin with Capt. and Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard.

Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield has returned from a visit to friends in Baltimore and Washington. Miss Anita Kite, of Washington, is the guest of Miss Hortense Hodges, Court street, Portsmouth. Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Boucher and Miss Anita Kite, of Washington, were recent guests at the Chamberlin for several days.

Mrs. James P. Haynes, who has been a guest at Hotel Southland, has left for her home in Washington. Mrs. Donald F. Patterson left last week for Newbern, N.C., to spend several weeks with her mother. Mrs. George H. Fort is spending some time at Hotel Southland, to be with her husband, Lieutenant Fort.

Miss Emilie Owens, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Hortense Hodges, Court street, Portsmouth. Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Conger had a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. W. N. McKelvy. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. McKelvy, Mrs. Henry M. Butler, Mrs. Lauren S. Willis, Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane and Lieut. Frank N. Eklund.

Paymr. and Mrs. J. A. B. Smith had a card party Thursday for their guests, Mrs. S. S. Schuyler, of Plainfield, N.J., and Miss Gibson, of Concord, N.C. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson Driver had a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. W. N. McKelvy. Mrs. Charles W. Worden and Miss Mary Worden, who have been the guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, have returned to Washington.

Col. William N. McKelvy left to-day for San Domingo. Mrs. McKelvy, Miss Lucy and Elizabeth McKelvy will remain at Mrs. Whitehurst's, Bute street, several days longer. Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Miss Emilie Owens, of Philadelphia, and Miss Hortense Hodges of Portsmouth, spent several days at the Chamberlin recently. Mrs. Samuel W. Bogan is a guest at the Southland Hotel.

Major Harold C. Snyder and Miss Rose Snyder had a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Conger, Misses Sylvia Miller, Lila Ives, Capt. C. D. Barrett, E. H. Brainard and Lieutenant Black, U.S.M.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert O. Baush, who have been spending some time in Portsmouth, have left for Boston, Mass.

Ensign and Mrs. R. S. Wyman are guests at Mrs. S. T. Hanger's, Portsmouth. Mrs. C. T. Gilliam arrived Friday from San Antonio, Texas, and will spend some time at 400 Bute street. Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman are guests at 400 Bute street. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Landenberger have taken an apartment in the Weyanoke. Mrs. Thomas Washington is a guest at the Southland Hotel.

Mrs. Worrell R. Carter and sons are guests of Mrs. Thomas Willcox, Freemason street. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Nesbet, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, are guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor. Mrs. Weyman P. Beehler arrived last week from Florida and is the guest of Paymr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Buren. Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. H. Weems and baby are guests at Mrs. S. T. Hanger's, Portsmouth.

The patriotic meeting held in the Armory on Saturday was the largest ever held in Norfolk. The building was attractively decorated and the enormous crowd addressed by Governor Henry Carter Stuart, of Virginia, and many others. The naval post band and forty sailors from the U.S.S. New Hampshire assisted in the musical program. In the afternoon all the school children assembled at Courthouse Square and sang patriotic songs, waving American flags. The streets were thronged with civilians and hundreds of sailors, and the decorations of flags, banners, etc., all over Norfolk marked the patriotic spirit of this vicinity plainer than words could tell.

Lieut. and Mrs. David F. Ducey are spending some time at Mrs. James G. Simmons' Ragle, Avenue, Mrs. Halsey Powell is spending some time at Old Point. Mrs. A. M. Charlton is spending some time at Old Point, to be with her husband, Lieutenant Charlton.

Ensign and Mrs. James M. Shoemaker, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack and Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Risley have registered at the Southland Hotel recently. Lieut. and Mrs. Lee H. Thebaud and family are guests at Mrs. Whitehurst's, Bute street.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 2, 1917.

Mrs. G. A. Nugent entertained at tea Monday at the Holly Tree Inn for Mesdames Foote, Lincoln, Crain, L. D. Booth and Reybold. Mrs. Laura de Russy Berry gave a bridge party Tuesday, complimenting Mrs. H. F. Nichols. Prizes were won by Mesdames Gibson, Oler, Nichols, Hetzler and Pratt.

Mrs. J. A. Green was a tea and bridge hostess Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Horsfall and Turner. Pouring were Mesdames Rawls and Horsfall. Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Hall entertained at a Welsh rabbit supper after the moving pictures Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. White gave a luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Nugent, Lockwood and Lieutenant Surles.

Mrs. Reybold entertained at bridge and tea Wednesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Wallace, Watts, Boatwright, Crain and McMinnimin. Mesdames Foote and Horsfall poured; others assisting were Mesdames Lincoln, Hall, Green, Ingram and Crain. Miss Ethel C. Romery, of Brookline, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. A. Gibson.

Mrs. G. A. Wildrick gave a bridge party Wednesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Berry and Rowe; others playing were Mesdames Boyd, Sunderland, Nichols, Seaman and M. Wildrick. Mrs. Ingram, of Washington, has arrived for a visit to Mrs. Reybold. Mrs. Waits was a bridge hostess Friday. Prize-winners were Mesdames Horsfall, Mathers, Washington and Metzger. Mesdames Foote and Brigham poured.

Miss Porter, of Key West, Fla., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Shedd. Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln's dinner guests Friday were Miss Foote, Mr. Woodward and Mr. Crenshaw. Dining with Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Booth on Friday were Mrs. Brand, Major

and Mrs. Christian, Major and Mrs. Gulick, Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland, Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner.

Lient. and Mrs. Cygan entertained at dinner prior to the hop Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Krupp. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Shedd. Lient. and Mrs. F. M. Green entertained at dinner for twenty-four on Saturday.

Lient. and Mrs. Metzger gave a dinner Saturday in honor of their guest, Miss Price. Colonel Newcomb entertained at dinner Sunday at the Chamberlin for Col. and Mrs. Foote, Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong. Miss Foote spent several days this week in Washington.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 2, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Smith honored their house guest, Mrs. Ella Humphrey, of Seattle, Wash., and the visiting young women of the garrison with a buffet supper Thursday. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Peyton, Lieuts. and Mesdames Miller, Hills, Pitney, Moore, Misses Katherine Swift, Betty Hathaway, Mary, Lottie and Georgia Fuller, Margaret Smith and Lieutenants Craig, Tupper, Coiner, Stone, S. Wilder, C. Wilder, Anderson, Engeldinger, Weidenbach, Bagley and Stone. Mrs. Thwing and Miss Margaret Mill, of Kansas City, Mo., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Austin Parker last week.

The officers of Company D, Provisional Battalion of Lieutenants, who left Sunday for their regiments, entertained on Friday at dinner, the honor guests being Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Knox, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Peyton. Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Peyton were presented with handsome silver water pitchers. Captains Knox and Peyton were the officers of Company D during their stay at Fort Leavenworth.

Major and Mrs. C. M. Bundel, en route from Burlington, Iowa, to their station at Douglas, Ariz., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Gibbons last week. Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons had as dinner guests on Thursday Major and Mrs. Bundel, Miss Lucia Rose and Lieut. J. J. Bohm. Mrs. George Vidmer, who spent the past winter at the post with her son while he was preparing for entrance to West Point, left Thursday for El Paso to join Major Vidmer. Misses Dorys and Isabel Cabanne, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Austin Parker, left Saturday for their home in St. Louis. Miss Emilie Cabanne will remain another fortnight.

Lient. and Mrs. F. V. C. Crowley gave a dinner Thursday before the ball at Pope Hall for Lieut. and Mrs. Huntington Hills, Lieut. and Mrs. Orville Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Linck and Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher, of Kansas City, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. Minor E. Scott entertained at a dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Steele, Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Miss Gowen, Mrs. W. F. McBroom and Lieuts. K. Betzerot, F. E. Royce and H. J. Selby.

Mrs. Frank Brooks and Miss Pauline Brooks, en route from spending the winter in Honolulu, H.T., to their home in Detroit, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Palmer. For the pleasure of Miss Brooks, Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor entertained with a dinner-dance on Friday, the guests numbering thirty-six. Miss Frances Murray, of Washington, Miss Betty Hathaway, of Easton, Md., Miss Margaret Smith, of New York, shared the honors at a spring luncheon given by Mrs. H. B. Crosby on Thursday. The guests included Mrs. Ernest Gentry, Misses Katherine Swift, Mary and Georgia Fuller, Alfred Scales, Samson Rice, Virginia Rice, of New Haven, Conn., Bernice Gaylord, Pauline Brooks, of Detroit, Sue and Josephine Todd, and Mrs. J. J. Fulmer.

The Leavenworth Auxiliary of the Fort Leavenworth Red Cross Society have contributed eleven dozen sheets and eight dozen pillow cases for hospital use, to be sent in the box of the post society. Col. and Mrs. James McAndrew honored Miss Suzanne Rice at a dinner-dance on Tuesday. Sharing the honors with Miss Rice was their house guest, Mrs. Burkhardt, of Seattle. The guests numbered sixty and were seated at quartet tables. Miss Rice's place was distinguished with a large bouquet of bride roses and tulip. In entertaining Mrs. McAndrew was assisted by Miss Green.

The Misses Lou and Jane Ulne entertained Miss Hope Dinges, of Atchison, Kas., for the ball of the provisional officers on Thursday. Miss Suzanne Rice was honoree at a luncheon and handkerchief shower given on last Tuesday by Mrs. E. A. Anderson for twenty guests. The luncheon table was presided over by Mrs. Sedgwick Rice and Mrs. Asa Singletary, assisted by Mrs. Rapp Brush, Misses Alfred Scales, Emilie Cabanne and Margaret Ferguson.

Lient. J. W. G. Stephens has arrived from Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to join Mrs. Stephens, who is the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Bailey. Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Dollarhide had as their guests for the ball of the provisional officers on Thursday Miss Mildred Hummill, of St. Joseph, Mo.

Lient. E. H. Hicks was week-end guest of Major and Mrs. E. M. Stayton, in Independence, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. Burt W. Phillips and children, Frances and Isabel, guests of Mrs. Phillips' parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster, in Leavenworth, left Thursday for San Francisco to sail on the April transport for the Philippines. Lient. Ross McCoy left Saturday for Cleveland, Ohio, for a ten days' leave before joining his regiment at El Paso.

Of the many brilliant balls given in the past at Fort Leavenworth none have exceeded the one given Thursday evening at the gymnasium by the officers of the Provisional Battalion of Lieutenants who have been at the garrison for three months. More than 500 guests assembled from Leavenworth, the Soldiers' Home and all of the surrounding cities. The gymnasium was converted into a beautiful Japanese garden by clever decorators. The guests were greeted by Lieutenant Dalton, president of the class; Lieutenants Feibiger and Bryan, assisted by Mrs. Eben Swift, Mrs. James McAndrew, Mrs.

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Charles Miller, Mrs. Sedgwick Rice and Mrs. A. B. Warfield, Reiley's orchestra, from Kansas City, furnished the music for dancing, and at the supper served in the dining room the music was played by the Royal Hawaiian orchestra, from the Hotel Muehlbach, of Kansas City, Mo. The party lasted into the early morning and many of the guests returned to a number of the officers' quarters and enjoyed breakfast.

Capt. and Mrs. W. J. O'Loughlin entertained at dinner Thursday for Lieutenants McCabe, Kinlick, Taylor, Leard and Boyd. Col. and Mrs. James McAndrew gave a dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. H. B. Crosby, Major and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Smith, Miss Trotter, Mrs. Burkhardt, of Seattle, Wash., Capt. Sherburne Whipple and Lieutenant Larrabee. Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt and children, Elaine and Charles, have arrived from El Paso to visit her father, Mr. Charles Taschetta, in Leavenworth.

Capt. W. J. O'Loughlin addressed eighteen local members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S. Army, in Leavenworth, Wednesday evening. He described in an interesting manner the duties of officers of the Army, particularly in the Quartermaster Corps, in which most of the local men have secured commissions. The meeting was the first of several which will be held for the benefit and instruction of the reserve officers. Captain John T. Axton and family arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Saturday from the Texas border and have taken quarters on Summer Place.

The culmination of three months of intensive training of the provisional lieutenants was shown last Wednesday when their final parade before Lieutenant Col. James McAndrew, head of the school, was held. Although sixty per cent. of these men never had any previous military training, their showing at the parade was a splendid compliment to the work of the officers in charge of the school in training them. The battalion, divided into four companies and officered by their classmates, passed before the reviewing officer. In turning out this class Colonel McAndrew has been ably seconded by Lieutenant Col. Charles Miller and the officers who have been assigned to the different companies to give them personal instruction. The review was followed by a reception. With the final examinations on Friday the provisional lieutenants ended their course of training and left Sunday morning to join their regiments. They left in two special trains, one for El Paso and the other for San Antonio.

Col. and Mrs. F. N. Runkle, of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, entertained at dinner Saturday for Misses Etta Louise and Elizabeth Runkle, Dorothy McCamish, of St. Joseph, Mo., Miss Rainhalter, of St. Joseph, Mr. Horace Runkle and Lieutenant Whitaker, Worthington, Putnam and De Witt. Misses Georgia Fuller and guest, Miss Margaret Smith, left Saturday for a visit with the latter's grandmother, Mrs. J. Smith, in St. Joseph, Mo.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 31, 1917.

Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene, who commanded the 12th Division at Camp Wilson, left Tuesday for Douglas, Ariz., to take command of a brigade of the 3d Provisional Infantry Division. Col. Malvern Hill Barnum has returned from a ten days' trip, which included all large Eastern cities. Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott left Thursday for Mercedes, where Colonel Scott is now stationed with the 16th Cavalry. Major and Mrs. John E. Stephens are now located at 809 Brooklyn avenue.

Col. and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts are visiting Mrs. Robert Eagar. Governor Ferguson arrived in San Antonio last week for a conference with Major Gen. John J. Pershing. Capt. and Mrs. William R. Taylor are now located in Quarters 214, Cavalry post. Col. and Mrs. Munroe McFarland entertained at cards Tuesday evening, complimenting their guest, Mrs. Thomas K. Mann, of Buffalo.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. Peabody and Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Davis entertained at dinner Thursday, complimenting Lieut. and Mrs. Wyeth, who are en route to the Hawaiian Islands, and Lieut. and Mrs. Collett, who are in the city on their way to station at Brownsville. Col. and Mrs. George Dunn and Miss Dunn entertained Friday at a tea, complimenting Mrs. Hummel and her daughter, Miss Smith, who are guests at the Argyle. Mrs. Daniel Berry was hostess at a daintily appointed luncheon Monday at the Menger Hotel, complimenting a number of ladies who will leave to join their husbands who are connected with the 37th Infantry. Mrs. Berry's guests included Madames Robert L. Van Vliet, John P. Stephens, Powell, Boggs, Harris, Schultz, Tarbutton and Gallagher.

Major and Mrs. Bayard Schindel entertained with a party of fourteen at the Travis Club dance Monday evening. Capt. W. C. Johnson had six guests at his table; Captain Palmer six guests; Capt. H. A. Hegeman nine guests; Dr. Charles J. Boehr entertained four; Lieut. E. Glass four; and Capt. J. S. Fair entertained fourteen. Capt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee left during the week for El Paso where Captain Lee is now stationed. They were given a farewell party by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Throckmorton, who had as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Lee, Col. and Mrs. L. V. Renfaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. Aubrey, Mrs. Eleanor Cushman, Miss Daniels, of Kansas City, Colonel Sturgis and Lieutenant Cole.

Major and Mrs. John S. Winn have as their guest Mrs.

Winn's sister, Mrs. Walsh, and her son, Lieut. Robert Walsh. Lieut. Lewis Davidson has arrived from Columbus, N.M., and is stationed at Fort Sam Houston. Miss Ruth Spatz is the guest of her brother, Lieut. Carl Spatz. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick M. Barrows gave a Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Mayo, Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey, Miss Octavia Bullis, Capt. Pearson Sands, John Greely, Neil Finch and Lieut. Arthur Harris. Lieut. and Mrs. Roger S. Parrott entertained with a dinner party during the week.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, commander of the 1st Provisional Division, reviewed on the drill grounds Monday the 19th Infantry, commanded by Colonel Walts. On Tuesday General Parker reviewed the Artillery brigade, consisting of the 7th Field Artillery, one battalion and headquarters of the 3d Artillery. The review was received by Brigade Commander Colonel Millar and was commanded by Colonel Sturgis. The command appeared with full field equipment. General Parker on Wednesday reviewed the 3d Cavalry, which was received by Colonel Hutcheson and was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hartman. Strip saddles and service uniforms were used in this review.

A recruiting office for the civilian training camp to be held at Austin for the month starting May 1 was opened Tuesday in the lobby at the Gunter Hotel. Major Howard Laubach is in charge of this work, but has placed Col. W. S. Hendricks in charge of the downtown work.

One of the most important features of the preparedness campaign now being conducted by the War Department was witnessed Saturday in San Antonio when the 37th U.S. Infantry left Camp Wilson for Laredo. The feature of the troop movement is that it is being made without the use of railroads. All food supplies, camp equipage, forage and other freight is being carried along with the regiment. This is being done by motor truck and tractor train, this being the first instance in the history of the United States Army that a caterpillar tractor has been used to follow in the wake of an Infantry regiment, hauling trailers with the freight of the outfit. About forty officers from Fort Sam Houston and other posts in Texas saw the start of the troops, while others rode out on the Laredo road to watch the troops march by, and the truck and tractor trains followed. There were forty-five motor trucks and one tractor train. A second Hold tractor brought up the rear to be used in case of accident.

A fast field and ideal weather favored the polo program at Fort Sam Houston on Sunday afternoon and two short games were played. In one of these the 3d Cavalry won from the 7th Field Artillery, 6 to 4, and in the other a mixed team won from the staff, 3 to 2. Each game went four chukkers. The polo party was unusually gay, with a large attendance from the post and city. Mrs. S. P. Adams served tea, assisted by the ladies and girls in the post. Two big polo handicap tournaments will be in progress during the next few weeks on Treat Field. The first one will start Sunday and will be for the St. Anthony Hotel Cups. This will be followed by another for the cups offered by Gen. James Parker. At the annual election of the Fort Sam Houston Polo Club the following officers were elected: Gen. James Parker, president; Major Reeves, secretary-treasurer, and Paul C. Raborg, manager.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

AINSWORTH.—Born March 15, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Ainsworth, U.S.N., a son, Horatio Gardner Ainsworth.

BLAIR.—Born at Annapolis, Md., April 2, 1917, to Ensign and Mrs. Roswell Hadfield Blair, a son, Roswell Hadfield Blair, Jr.

DICKMAN.—Born at Tampa, Fla., March 23, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. Dickman, 7th U.S. Cav., a son, Joseph Lawrence Dickman.

GILLMOR.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 29, 1917, a son, to the wife of Naval Constr. H. G. Gillmor, U.S.N.

LANE.—Born at New York city, March 30, 1917, a daughter, Rita Frances Lane, to Capt. Arthur W. Lane, 18th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Lane.

LIBBEY.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 21, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Miles A. Libbey, U.S.N., a son, Miles Augustus Libbey, Jr.

PARR.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 29, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Sherman Parr, U.S.N., a son, William Tilestone Parr.

PROLEAU.—Born to Chaplain George W. and Mrs. E. G. Proleau, 25th Inf., U.S.A., March 18, 1917, at Kapiolani Maternity Home, Honolulu, H.T., a son, George W., Jr.

RICHARDSON.—Born at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., March 30, 1917, to the wife of Surg. R. Roller Richardson, U.S.N., a daughter, Sarah Pauline of Bellerville.

SCHLABACH.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., March 18, 1917, to Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. P. Schlachbach, U.S.N., a son, Ross Pelton Schlachbach, Jr.

SEIBERT.—Born at Ypsilanti, Mich., April 2, 1917, a daughter, Elizabeth Seibert, to Lieut. Walter Seibert, U.S.N., and Mrs. Seibert.

MARRIED.

AUSTIN-MOODY.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in the post chapel, March 30, 1917, Lieut. John D. Austin, 14th U.S. Cav., and Miss Ruth Moody, daughter of Major Thomas M. Moody, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Moody, and granddaughter of the late Capt. Platt M. Thorne, 22d Inf.

AVERY-HORNBLOWER.—At New York city, April 3, 1917, Lieut. Irving C. Avery, 12th U.S. Inf., and Miss Emily Elizabeth Hornblower.

CALVERT-ADAMS.—At New York city, March 29, 1917, Ensign Norwood Giles Calvert, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Means Adams.

DUNWOODY-BARBER.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., on March 31, 1917, Ensign Kingsland Dunwoody, U.S.N., and Miss Janet M. Barber.

EASTON-HANSON.—At New York city, March 30, 1917, Ensign Glenn Harman Easton, U.S.N., and Miss Carmen Frances Hanson.

EDWARDS-BEALE.—At Cambridge, Mass., March 31, 1917, Capt. Basil Duke Edwards, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Chadwick Beale.

GREENE-FISHER.—At New York city, March 30, 1917, Lieut. Oscar C. Greene, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Fisher.

KING-ADAMS.—At Washington, D.C., March 27, 1917, Lieut. Frank R. King, U.S.N., and Miss Allene Adams.

STONE-ZARING.—At Hempstead, N.Y., April 3, 1917, Lieut. Ellis S. Stone, U.S.N., and Miss Grace Zaring.

TURNER-FOLLINSBY.—At Kansas City, Mo., March 29, 1917, Lieut. Paul C. Turner and Miss Mary Follinsby.

WEYLER-PEARKES.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 22, 1917, Lieut. George L. Weyler, U.S.N., and Miss Laura Pearkes.

WILLIAMS-WARDEN.—At Washington, D.C., March 31, 1917, Asst. Surg. Lewis Hicks Williams, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Ashby Warden, of Washington, D.C.

DIED.

BROWN.—Died at Yuma, Ariz., March 20, 1917, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Brown, mother of Major O. G. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

COOK.—Died on March 29, 1917, at Topeka, Kas., in the sixty-third year of her age, Mary Eliza Cook, wife of Mr. S. A. Cook and mother of Lieut. Comdr. Merlin G. Cook, U.S.N.

MARKEY.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., March 7, 1917, 2d Lieut. Frederick A. Markey, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

SEEDORFF.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 2, 1917, Chief Bttn. Heinrich H. Seedorff, U.S.N.

SCANTLING.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 1, 1917, Lieut. Col. John C. Scantling, U.S.A., retired.

SILL.—Died at Milwaukee, Wis., April 1, 1917, Capt. James L. Sill, U.S. Coast Guard.



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TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, April 1, 1917.

The regiment returns to its old quarters in the camp of the 31st Michigan to-morrow after its five weeks' tour on border patrol, being relieved by the 20th Infantry and the 17th Cavalry. As soon as the 7th Infantry leaves for the North for duty at some training camp, this regiment will move out to Fort Bliss and occupy the camp of the latter regiment.

Captain Turner is at the base hospital suffering with an attack of the mumps, but is reported convalescent and will be back for duty some time the coming week. Captain Neely, who has been confined to his quarters for the past two weeks with a persistent attack of grippe, returned for duty at the cement plant last week. Captain Kimbrough, formerly serving as lieutenant colonel of the 2d Georgia and recently assigned to this regiment, has effected a transfer with Capt. A. F. Prescott, 7th Inf., now on duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the district.

Captain Dalton was a dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Eby, 17th Cav., last Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Mudgett and little Peggy, formerly of this regiment and now on duty with the Montana National Guard, are now at 810 Benton avenue, Helena, Mont.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 1017.)

ber of graduates therefrom by immediate establishment of a one-year united service school near Fort Crook or Bellevue, Neb.

H.R. 92. Mr. Kahn.—The General Staff's bill for universal military training and service, as printed in our issue of March 3.

H.R. 99. Mr. Hulbert.—To provide for the construction of an intracoastal waterway.

H.R. 111. Mr. Emerson.—To provide universal military training for students attending school—public, parochial, private or any college—who are over the age of fourteen years.

H.R. 121. Mr. Neely.—Providing for appointment and re-commission as officers on active list of U.S. Army persons who were formerly officers and resigned honorably and who had served three or more years, by detail or otherwise, in the Ordnance Department of the Army prior to their leaving the service; Provided, That every such person shall be given rank and place on active list which he would have had if he had not resigned; And provided further, That every such person shall be carried as an additional number in grade to which he may be appointed, or at any time thereafter promoted, and shall be promoted on same date as officer next below him in rank, and shall be commissioned in arm or department of service from which he resigned. Such person shall pass a satisfactory medical examination, and when promoted shall stand prescribed medical and professional examinations. Such persons who are recommissioned in line of Army shall be immediately eligible for detail to duty, under existing laws, as additional numbers or otherwise, in Ordnance Department of Army.

H.R. 163. Mr. Miller, of Minnesota.—To create a U.S. Naval Reserve.

H.R. 178. Mr. Borland.—To amend National Defense Act so that the first part of Par. 2 of Sec. 24, down to word "provided," line four, page 20, will read: "All vacancies in grade of second lieutenants in any fiscal year shall be filled by appointment in following order: First, of cadets graduated from U.S. Military Academy during preceding fiscal year for whom vacancies did not become available during fiscal year in which they were graduated; second, of all members of Organized Militia or Naval Militia under age of thirty years who have had more than sixty days' actual Federal service; third, under provisions of existing law, of enlisted men, including officers of Philippine Scouts, whose fitness for promotion shall have been determined by competitive examination; fourth, of members of Officers' Reserve Corps between ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; fifth, of commissioned officers of National Guard between ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; sixth, of such honor graduates between ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years of distinguished colleges as are now or may hereafter be entitled to preference by general orders of War Department; and seventh, of candidates from civil life between ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; and the President is authorized to make necessary rules and regulations to carry these provisions into effect."

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The several department commanders of the U.S. Army have received authorization from the War Department to discharge from those regiments and other units of the National Guard mustered into Federal service enlisted men with dependent relatives. It has been roughly estimated this order would deprive the National Guard of New York of at least ten per cent. of its 18,000 members.

Capt. James Redmond Howlett, of Troop E, 1st Cav., N.Y., N.G., of Brooklyn, was appointed colonel of the 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., vice Foote, appointed brigadier general. Colonel Howlett first entered the Guard as a private in Troop C in November, 1899. He served as a captain in the 1st Cavalry when it went to the Mexican border in 1916.

The 71st N.Y. had 1,292 officers and men mustered in the Federal service when it left its armory on April 1 for duty as guards to railroads, etc.

First Lieut. Francis J. McCann, N.Y.N.G., has been appointed a major in the Quartermaster Corps, where he will be assistant to the division quartermaster. When the Guard went to the Mexican border in June, 1916, Major McCann was a lieutenant colonel and Q.M. on the staff of General O'Ryan, but upon reaching the border found there was no authority for his office. He expressed a desire to serve in some capacity, however, and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 23d Infantry, acting as aid to General O'Ryan and performing valuable service as postmaster.

Major John H. Barker, of the Adjutant General's Department, N.Y.N.G., has been appointed brigade adjutant of the 3d Brigade, succeeding Major George F. Chandler, of the 10th Infantry, who resigned.

Lieut. Col. William S. Terrierry, chief surgeon of the New York Division, on the staff of Major General O'Ryan, N.Y., has been advanced to the grade of colonel. Other officers of the Medical Corps have been advanced as follows: Majors Edward K. Maloney, William H. Steers and Walter C. Mont-

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gomery to the grade of lieutenant colonel. They are now on duty as assistants to Colonel Terberry. The following are recent resignations: First Lieut. George P. Nichols, 7th Inf.; Major Charles E. Warren, reserve list; 2d Lieut. Frederick J. Moore, reserve list; 2d Lieut. George N. Hazel and 1st Lieut. John C. Punger, 14th Inf. Second Lieut. Ira A. Hodes, 14th Inf., has been promoted first lieutenant.

The games of the 7th N.Y., held in the armory March 31, were a great success. Company F was the winner of the most points, with a total of 51. Company F was second, with 36. The others who scored were: B, 6; C, 21; D, 1; E, 5; K, 3; headquarters, 1, and the machine-gun company, 9.

Adjt. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, Massachusetts N.G., announces in accordance with the provisions of Cir. No. 5, War D., Militia Bureau, Jan. 12, 1917, permission is granted for officers and enlisted men of the Massachusetts National Guard to wear the Mexican Border Service Badge presented by the city government of Boston, excepting during the period of time when such officers and enlisted men are in the service of the United States.

Owing to an error in the transmission of dispatches from Washington on March 30, Squadron A, of New York, was named for mobilization instead of the 1st Squadron of the 1st Cavalry, which includes Troops A and C, of Brooklyn, Troop B, of Albany, and Troop D, of Syracuse. The 1st Cavalrymen assembled promptly on the receipt of the official orders. The Brooklyn men will, it is understood, perform duty on Long Island at important public works.

Capt. Jesse A. Jackson, Washington Corps, was on March 20 authorized to organize a field battalion of signal corps in the city of Seattle, utilizing the present personnel of the existing signal company at that station as a nucleus therefor.

Some thirteen vacancies of officers in the 12th N.Y. have been filled by the appointment of members from Squadron A, the 7th Infantry, and other sources. The new officers are considered valuable acquisitions to the 12th.

A sentry of the 71st N.Y., on duty at one of the tunnels of the West Shore Railroad, saw a citizen walking toward the tunnel on April 3 and ordered him to halt. This command the man failed to obey. The sentry, after three warnings, fired, and being a good shot, hit the man in the leg, causing him to drop to the ground. The man who was shot proved to be a railroad employee, who got scared when the sentry for the third time ordered him to halt, and instead of obeying the command he started to run. The sentry performed his proper duty, and the railroad employee is lucky that he was not killed. When any person is ordered to "halt" by a sentry he should do so instantly, if he values his life.

Machine Gun Co., 6th Mass. Inf., N.G., was on April 1 ordered to Lowell, Mass., for duty with the 2d Battalion, 6th Mass. Inf.

The 3d District of Columbia Infantry, N.G., upon completion of its mobilization, will proceed, with all its impediments, to Fort Myer, Va., for muster into the service of the United States.

Major Mortimer D. Bryant, formerly of the 1st Cavalry, N.Y.N.G., who has been appointed and commissioned colonel of the 47th N.Y., is highly praised in an official communication from Col. E. F. Taggart, Inf., U.S.A., sent to The Adjutant General of New York recently. Troops E and H, 1st Cav., N.Y.N.G., under Major Bryant, while on duty on the Mexican border, were patrolling the Rio Grande River crossing, between Fort Ringgold and Sam Fordyce, Texas. Colonel Taggart praises the cheerfulness and ability with which they performed their duty and the general fitness for this work of these troops. "I consider Major Bryant, his officers and men exceptionally qualified for the duty to which they were assigned, and would be glad to have them with me in case of hostilities," Colonel Taggart also praises Troops A, C, D and M of the 1st New York Cavalry, commanded by Major Edward McLeer, who served under him as part of the border patrol between Fort Ringgold and Arroyo del Tigre, Texas, along the Rio Grande River. "The cheerfulness, alertness and general ability of this command," says Colonel Taggart, "was most noticeable, their training and discipline excellent, and it was with regret that I saw them leave under orders for muster out. I consider Major McLeer, his officers and men exceptionally fitted for the work to which they were assigned, and take unqualified pleasure in the duty of so reporting to the authorities of the state from which they came." Major General O'Ryan has notified each of the above-named officers that the remarks of Colonel Taggart will be entered on their efficiency records.

OFFICERS' AND ENLISTED MEN'S RESERVE CORPS.

Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, of New York, announces that the following queries submitted to the Militia Bureau, War D., Washington, D.C., as to the status of members of the National Guard in relation to the Officers' Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps, authorized by Secs. 37 and 55, respectively, of the Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1916, have been answered as follows:

1. An enlisted man of the National Guard cannot enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps without first procuring a discharge from the National Guard.

2. The discharge of enlisted men of the National Guard who have accepted commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps is within the discretion of the state authorities. It is not compulsory.

3. A member of the National Guard who is also a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps may be placed on active duty as a reserve officer without severing his connection with the National Guard.

4. For a member of the National Guard who is also a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps, active duty in the latter will excuse, during its continuance, from all National Guard duty. They shall be carried as absent in United States Government Service, and cannot draw pay in both capacities at the same time.

5. Enlisted men of the National Guard have heretofore been commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps, but it is understood this practice will be discontinued. Enlisted men will be examined as to eligibility, but will not be commissioned until they have been discharged from the National Guard.

6. Members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps cannot be commissioned in the National Guard unless discharged from the Reserve Corps.

ATTENDANCE AT COMPANY DRILL.

The Militia Bureau of the War Department, under date of March 8, 1917, in regard to attendance at company drill, made the following ruling: (1) Where men report late for company drill and then drill for at least one and one-half hours, they should be credited for a drill. (2) Men who fail to drill with their company at night cannot receive credit for a drill even though they attend a supplementary drill held for them solely in the day time. (3) Men who cannot attend company drill at any time and receive no training cannot become entitled to pay and are of little value as active members of the National Guard. If the conditions which prevent these men from attending drills are permanent, each case should be determined on its merits and recommendations made to the Adjutant General of the state with a view to their being transferred to the reserve in accordance with approved regulations.

4TH N.Y.—COL. M. D. BRYANT.

Veterans of the 47th N.Y., under command of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, retired, reviewed the active regiment, under Col. E. E. Jannicky, in the armory on the night of March 29 before a large audience. The honorary staff of General Eddy included Brevet Brig. Gens. Henry C. Barthman and W. F. Morris, and Majors J. B. Christoffel and Henry D. McCutcheon. The regiment made a creditable showing.

After the review, presentations of state decorations for long and faithful service were presented as follows: For twenty-five years' service, state decorations—Capt. George S. Chase and Ord. Sgt. George W. Lent. For twenty years' service—Sergt. John L. Snyder and 1st Sergt. Percival P. Allen. Fifteen years—Capt. Charles R. Coffin, Sergt. William H. Schrank and Pvt. L. Schopp. Ten years—Sergt. Frederick E. Hoerlins, Sergt. Joseph Gommersall, and Pts. Frank Lipp and Robert V. Eubank. This was Colonel Jannicky's last appearance as

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C.O. at a review, and many old friends expressed regret that he had asked to be relieved, after so many years of service.

The regiment was ordered in the Federal service on March 30 for guard duty at important places. The regiment is short of officers, and assignments from the reserve list will be necessary to fill up some of the vacancies.

9TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. JOHN J. BYRNE.

In a review before Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., in its armory on the night of March 31, the 9th N.Y., under command of Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, made such a creditable showing that General O'Ryan, after the ceremony, in a brief talk to the officers, paid a special compliment to the command for its successful efforts toward efficiency and the exhibition the command had made. The General is not given to undeserved compliments. He also made some timely remarks on the necessity of observing care in small details, and also spoke on discipline and obedience. Colonel Byrne, in requesting the General to make some remarks, gave him assurances that the 9th stood ready to obey the call for duty.

The command had a large turnout, but many men could not parade for lack of uniforms and equipment. The ceremonies of the evening consisted of review and parade, a drill by the Signal Detachment, under Lieut. M. W. Force, and drills by the 19th Company, Lieut. F. O. Knudson, on the twelve-inch mortar, and by the 17th Company, on the ten-inch gun. There was an exhibition of the field musicians, under Drum Major Hill, and the 14th Company, Capt. M. F. Ford, was presented with the gunners' trophy for qualifying the largest number of first and second-class gunners.

The command has made the large net gain of 338 members since the annual inspection in the spring of 1916. At that time the aggregate strength of the command was 664 officers and men, while at the inspection for 1917, made recently, the strength was 992. The following are the figures in detail:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff.....	10	0	10
N.C. Staff.....	5	0	5
Q.M. Sergts.	3	0	3
Band.....	28	0	28
Hospital Corps.....	17	0	17
13th Company.....	89	1	90
14th ".....	83	3	86
15th ".....	80	10	90
16th ".....	78	4	82
17th ".....	72	9	81
18th ".....	69	9	78
19th ".....	76	4	80
20th ".....	72	5	77
21st ".....	78	2	80
22d ".....	90	9	99
23d ".....	68	18	86
Totals	918	74	992

15TH COLORED INFANTRY, N.Y.—COL. W. HAYWARD.

One valuable element in the 15th Infantry (colored) of the New York National Guard is a number of experienced soldiers who performed honorable service in the U.S. Army. Among these men there is Henry Coles, U.S.A., retired, who occupies the position of regimental sergeant major, and who is also the armorer of the command. He served seventeen years with the 24th U.S. Infantry and put in seventeen additional years with the 25th U.S. Infantry. Sergeant Major Coles saw plenty of rough experience during his thirty-four years of soldiering with Uncle Sam, which included the Cuban campaign in 1898. He served under Generals Terry, Miles, and Brooke, and looks able to go through many more campaigns. He is the first colored armorer in the N.Y.N.G.

Other colored notables among the officers are the following: Lieut. V. H. Parkes, of Co. C, who served in the 10th U.S. Cavalry and the 23d U.S. Infantry; Lieut. V. W. Tandy, Co. A, the first colored officer appointed in the state; 1st Sergt. Archie M. Lee, Co. A, an ex-member of the 9th U.S. Cavalry; Capt. Charles W. Filmore, Co. B, formerly major,

9th Ohio N.G., who served as a lieutenant in the 10th U.S. Immunes in the Spanish War; Lieut. J. R. Europe, Co. K, a well known negro musical composer; Lieut. Napoleon B. Marshall, Co. I, an ex-Harvard quarterback and track captain; Lieut. Charles E. Toney, Co. M, a lawyer by profession; Lieut. G. B. Lacy, Co. B, a graduate of the Howard University.

The white officers include Col. William Hayward, Lieut. Col. Lorillard Spencer, Major Monson Morris, Capt. George F. Hinton, who has been one of the foremost in organizing the regiment; Capt. Hamilton Fish, Jr.; Lieut. Richardson Pratt, ex-Squadron A, and Dr. George S. McSweeney, Med. Corps, attached. Dr. McSweeney has been a very busy officer, examining recruits and administering the typhoid inoculation.

The regiment is composed of a fine body of men, who have shown great enthusiasm in drilling. The small hall used by the companies in Manhattan is not big enough to hold them as a body, and drills have had to be held in the street on frequent occasions.

Why would it not be a good idea to allow these colored enthusiasts the temporary use of an armory of some regiment that is now away in the Federal service to drill in? It would be a consistent move, and the colored regiment could be more quickly prepared for active service.

13TH N.Y.—COL. SYDNEY GRANT.

If it would have been possible for the misguided "pactists" to have been present in the armory of the 13th Coast Defense Command, N.Y.N.G., on the evening of March 30, 1917, to have heard the manly address delivered by the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, chaplain of the organization, following the review by the Hon. Lewis H. Pounds, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, most of them, at least, might have been converted into "loyal Americans." It is regretted that the remarks of Dr. Boynton cannot be printed in full, as they handled the situation at this critical time in the nation's history in so telling a manner. Dr. Boynton, in brief, pointed out that it was a part of the business of religion to meet the actualities of life, and defend righteousness, humanity and freedom to the last, and any religion that does not meet this we should pitch overboard and get another, he said. Dr. Boynton remarked the spirit of righteousness and freedom in this country came over the ocean in the Mayflower, with the little band of Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth rock. They built a church there, but at the same time they did not neglect preparedness, for cannons were placed on the roof of the church to defend it. He referred to the Minute Men at Lexington who took up the cause of freedom, and to the minister who was on the firing line, who prayed that every shot be fired might strike the enemy. Dr. Boynton had no use for mollycoddles who would not defend the honor and integrity of their country in the defense of freedom and right, and yet no man abhorred war more than he did. Dr. Boynton said that righteousness and freedom, here and elsewhere, had been won and defended by the sword, and that any nation which failed to defend such fundamental principles will go to the scrap heap.

President Pounds also made some highly appropriate remarks in which he praised the 13th as a most valuable asset to the Government, and if all National Guard commands were like it, he said, the Government would not have any uncertainty as to what it had, and the 18th C.A.C., he said, would be ready at the moment of the call. Mr. Pounds was hot for preparedness and praised Mayor Mitchel for his work in this respect.

Earlier in the evening there was a diversified program of preparedness. This consisted of Infantry drill by Fire Command No. 3, under Major Robert P. Orr; Artillery practice under Capt. H. V. Van Auken, with details from the 4th, 6th, 7th and 11th Companies manning the several kinds of ordnance. The practice was exceedingly good. Fire Command No. 1, under Lieut. Col. B. H. Pendry, gave the evening parade, and then a battalion of four companies of students from the Boys' High School gave a highly creditable exhibition under Sergt. J. D. Humphries, of the 13th, their instructor. This included close order drill, bayonet drill, physical drill, with and without rifles. It was an excellent illustration of preparedness. Capt. C. A. Clifton, Lieut. James M. Ross and 1st Sergt. A. E. Greer were presented with medals

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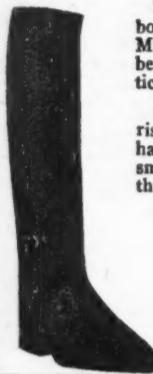
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INDIANA.

There has been quite a shake up in the Indiana National Guard, and two colonels, a major and two captains are among seven officers whose resignations have been demanded by the Governor through Adjutant Gen. Harry P. Smith "in the interest of higher efficiency." All of the officers were in the Service on the Mexican border, and it was upon reports of the conduct of the officers while there, it is understood, that demands for their resignations were based.

The higher officers affected are Col. Aubrey H. Kuhlman, commander of the 3d Infantry Regiment; Col. Leslie Naftzger, commander of the 1st Infantry Regiment; Major Gustav Groll of the 3d Infantry, and Capt. Charles Davis and Capt. Harvey Daines, of the 2d Infantry.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. G. L. asks: Will mounted officers of the O.R.C. be supplied with horse equipment and pistols on memorandum receipt from the Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments, or will they be required to equip themselves at their own expense? Answer: Arrangements may be made through the Q.M. Office. Apply there.

E. K. asks: A soldier is walking west unarmed and unescorted and meets an officer walking east. Does the soldier stop and stand at attention or does he walk at attention until he has passed the officer? Answer: A man cannot walk "at attention."

R. N. G.—We published the schedule of civilian training camps March 31, page 995.

J. H. G. asks: I served with Army of Occupation in Cuba from Dec. 14, 1898, to Feb. 24, 1901, in the Philippines March 18 to Oct. 26, 1901. Am I entitled to a service decoration of any kind? If so, where do I make application for same? Answer: If still in the Service, apply to The Adjutant General of the Army.

O. B. asks: "It is my understanding that a man must be forty years old before he can be appointed major in the O.R.C. Am I right?" Answer: No; no man may be appointed to the Officers' Reserve Corps in any grade if he is less than twenty-one; it is specifically stated that an applicant for commission as major must not be over forty-five.

CURIOSUS.—There has been no announcement of the number of applicants for (a) master hospital sergeant, Med. Dept., class Jan. 29 to Feb. 3, 1917; (b) hospital sergeant, Med. Dept., class Feb. 12-17, 1917. Results have not been published.

FOOT GIBBON asks: Can a sergeant, first-class, Signal Corps, depot company transfer from the depot company to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps without loss of rank? Answer: Would depend upon existence of vacancy in grade. Apply through channel.

J. M. F.—Results of your examination taken on Feb. 1, 1917, not announced. Apply through channel as to prospects of appointment.

L. K. H. asks: Referring to the matter of the War Department seeking candidates for commissions in the Regular Army is the fact of being married still sufficient to disqualify a candidate? Answer: Restriction has not been removed.

SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to the Chief of Ordnance as to your prospects of appointment from eligible list, on which few names now remain.

L. G. asks: I enlisted on March 5, 1914, and qualified as expert rifleman in June, 1916. Will I lose this qualification under the change No. 43 to Par. 1845, A.R.? Answer: Your qualification holds one year, unless you requalify meanwhile.

Unless you have opportunity to requalify before June your extra pay stops in June, 1917.

A. E. B.—Par. 1044, A.R., has been amended by Changes No. 53. We called attention to this matter on page 995, our issue of March 31.

X. Y. Z.—Communications for the commanding officer at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., should be addressed "To the Commanding Officer" at that place. A detachment of ordnance is stationed there. Write to the War Department regarding 3d U.S. Volunteers Immunes.

TWO-TWO-TWO.—Absence without leave is an unauthorized absence and has to be made up before enlistment is complete. A man must also make up time in arrest and confinement if sentenced. Apply through channel for instructions as to making out records.

G. M. asks: (1) Is the special edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations better than Infantry Drill Regulations? (2) When was Commodore Vahs retired? Answer: (1) The special edition is the regular edition plus interpretations, illustrations of the Manual of Arms and an index to the drill regulations. The special edition is bound in fabrikoid. (2) You perhaps mean Commodore C. M. Fans, retired June 30, 1912.

H. F. L.—The A.G. cannot waive the age limit in examinations for the Philippine Scouts. Appointments to the Marine Corps have not been thrown open to the second lieutenants of Scouts.

A. DE V.—Regarding employment in Army clerical work, apply to The Adjutant General. As to Civil Service, apply to Civil Service Commissioner, Washington, D.C.

C. L.—An officer promoted by seniority is entitled to the pay of the higher grade from date of vacancy, whether such vacancy arises from death, resignation, promotion, removal, the creation of an additional office, or from any other cause. But if the promotion is not one to which the officer was required by law to be promoted by virtue of seniority, it is regarded as a new appointment, and the pay of the higher grade does not commence until he accepts the appointment.

J. J. G. asks: While in New Mexico I got a G.C.M. and was sent to Douglas for trial under guard. I was found not guilty of the charge and sent back to my troops. Last month they took out \$5.50 of my pay for transportation. Were they entitled to it? In making a complaint how shall I go about it? Answer: State the facts through the channel, and apply for payment of amount withheld.

DENTIST asks: In what part of the Army or Navy should I enlist (in case of hostilities) in which I would be best suited to aid my country? Answer: Apply to The Adjutant, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y., regarding Officers' Reserve Corps. To the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, about the Dental Reserve of the Navy. Or enlist as a combatant in either Army or Navy.

W. H.—No purchases of discharge are being granted. The privilege is granted only in time of peace.

E. P. L.—The rifle team of the U.S. Marines won the National Team Match last year. You are mistaken, however, in supposing that the Marines have outshot the Army team every year.

S. C. B. asks: (1) What steps must I take to gain an appointment to West Point as a cadet? (2) Is there any book of West Point published on the style of the Midshipmen's Log Book? (3) Where can I secure a previous test paper containing questions of West Point candidates? Answer: (1) Apply to The Adjutant General of the Army at Washington, D.C., for circular of instructions and to your Congressman or Senator for appointment. (2) No. (3) Apply to The A.G. and see school and text-book ads. on our editorial page.

N. C. O. asks: Can a retired band, N.C.O., with experience as band leader, be transferred to the active list on his application to join one of the new regimental bands if an increase is ordered in the event of war for the purpose of serving as band leader, provided he can pass the physical test? If so, to whom must application be made? Answer: Apply to The A.G.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., March 30, 1917.

Within the coming ten days this reservation will welcome the return of four companies of the 1st Regiment, Corps of Engineers, who have been doing duty in the valley of the Rio Grande. Companies A and B, commanded by Major William P. Wooten, C.E., will come here from Brownsville, Texas, Capt. Virgil L. Peterson, Lieuts. Richard U. Nicholas, William H. Henderson and Robert R. Neyland, Jr. are of Company A. Capt. Joseph H. Earle leads Company B, with Lieuts. Peter C. Bullard, John H. Wills and William M. Hoge, Jr., attached thereto. The third, Company C, will move North from Laredo, Texas, Capt. John W. Stewart commanding, and Lieuts. Edward G. Bliss and Tattnall D. Simkins. This will give the entire 1st Battalion to this post.

Company D has held the fort during the absence of the rest of the regiment. Eagle Pass, Texas, will send Company E, which has been stationed there. The officers of this company are Capt. Thomas H. Emerson and Lieut. Holland L. Robb, of the 2d Battalion. Company F will remain at its present station, Fort Sam Houston, for the time being.

Capt. James G. B. Lampert, C.E., and Mrs. Lampert have been entertaining Prof. and Mrs. V. Karapetoff, of Ithaca, N.Y., since March 28. Professor Karapetoff is a member of the faculty of Cornell. Upon invitation of the commandant of the School of Engineers, the Professor gave some interesting lectures to the students in the Army Electrical Engineering School at this post. Col. and Mrs. Mason M. Patrick gave a dinner of fourteen covers in honor of Prof. and Mrs. V. Karapetoff on March 29. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. James G. B. Lampert, Gen. and Mrs. William M. Black, Major and Mrs. U. S. Grant, Major and Mrs. Charles B. Drake, Mrs. Thomas Cooley, of Detroit, and Capt. John C. Gotwals. Lieut. Douglas L. Wear, C.E., and Mrs. Wear are entertaining as house guest Mrs. Wear's mother, Mrs. George K. Spoor, of Chicago.

Miss Elizabeth Coleman, of San Antonio, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. John N. Hodges, the latter her sister, returned on March 26 to Miss Spence's school, New York. Mr. T. A. Coleman, Jr., has spent the week with his sister, and Captain Hodges expects to return to Groton College in a few days to resume his studies. Major and Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh were members of a dinner-dance given on March 27 at the University Club by Dr. P. M. Foley, formerly of the Army, but now engaged in private practice. Mrs. Thomas Cooley, of Detroit, was house guest of Col. and Mrs. Patrick for March 29. Mrs. Lampert and her distinguished husband guests were tendered an automobile ride by Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty on March 30.

Misses Margaret and Ruth Larner, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Larner, on March 27 entertained at a luncheon in compliment to Miss Mary Regina Irwin, fiancée of Lieut. Thomas B. Larkin, C.E., of this post. Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Buck will receive together on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty were guests at a bridge party on March 28, at which Mrs. Ralph Smith was hostess. There were five tables; Mrs. Knight scored high at the first table. Miss Helen McCumber entertained on Wednesday in honor of Miss Mary Regina Irwin. Major and Mrs. Robert E. Noble are making their home at the Lonsdale, this city.

Lieuts. Peter C. Bullard, Richard U. Nicholas, Lunsford E. Oliver, James B. Cress and Allen P. Cowgill, all of the 1st Regiment, Corps of Engineers, will be transferred to the 2d Regiment, Corps of Engineers, when the companies of the 1st are relieved from duty in the Southern Department and start for this station. Lieutenants Cress, Bullard and Cowgill completed their course at the school here on Dec. 23 last. Prof. and Mrs. V. Karapetoff are leaving to-night by steamer for Old Point Comfort, Va. The post enjoyed their talents so heartily the officers and ladies hope to welcome them back here soon again. Lieuts Layson E. Atkins, Thomas B. Larkin, Paul A. Hodgeson, William F. Tompkins, Alfred L. Ganahl, Edwin A. Bethel, Earl E. Giesler, Douglas L. Wear, Edwin C. Kelton, Lehman W. Miller, John S. Smylie and Lieut. Edwin R. Kimble, all members of the School of Engi-

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neers of this post, held a reunion of their West Point class, 1915, on March 28 at the Army and Navy Club. Mrs. Kelton, Mrs. Wear, Lieut. and Mrs. Mason J. Young, Misses Mary Regina Irwin, Jane Gregory, Helen McCumber, Emily Kutz, Minna Blair, Reeves Harris, Marie Sims, Lois Spragg, Dorothy Berthold and Helen Clark were members of this happy company.

Capt. Will H. Point, post Q.M., in charge of cooks and bakers, is turning out about 200 rations in fine bread at his shop every day.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., April 2, 1917.

Mrs. Dodson entertained at supper and bridge on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Berry, Miss Gravley and Miss Quinton. On Wednesday Mrs. Quinton had tea for Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Swan, Misses Quinton and Phillips; Lieutenants Borden, Bandholz and Young were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Barnes; Mrs. Dodson had dinner for Captain Bradley and Miss Harriet Bradley. Capt. E. J. W. Ragsdale, of Washington, spent the week-end at the proving ground.

Capt. and Mrs. Barnes entertained at dinner on Thursday for Captain Brown and Lieutenant Webster, of the Seneca. Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert were guests at dinner on board the Seneca on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton had dinner on Friday for Mesdames Quinton and Simpson and Lieutenants Benham and Smith, of the Seneca. Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert spent the week-end in New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Fisher returned to the post from Governors Island on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes and Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton spent the week-end in New York. Mrs. George Harvey is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. H. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Aurand, of Shamokin, Pa., are visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Aurand. Mr. Dick Reed and Mr. Marble, of New York, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Gauger spent the week-end with the former's parents in Paterson, N.J. Capt. and Mrs. Bradley have taken a house at Larchmont for the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton entertained the Bowling Club on Monday.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 25, 1917.

Mrs. Wiegenstein entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Schillerstrom, Captain Hamilton, Captain Lane and Lieutenant Force. Mrs. Charles Bristol, of Cheyenne, was hostess at two parties this week; Thursday bridge was the feature of the evening, and on Saturday dancing was enjoyed. Attending from the post were Major and Mrs. Smoke, Capt. and Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Schillerstrom, Mrs. Wiegenstein, Miss Smoke and Lieutenant Silvester. Major and Mrs. Smoke entertained at dinner on Tuesday. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Schillerstrom, Mrs. Wiegenstein and Lieutenants Silvester and Force were hosts at an attractive and jolly masquerade party in the Administration Building. About thirty guests from the post and Cheyenne were present. The party was delightful, the varied costumes lending a charming carnival air to the scene.

Mrs. M. P. Schillerstrom entertained informally at tea on Sunday. On Monday Lieut. L. McD. Silvester was host to about twenty-five Fort Russell and Cheyenne friends at a dancing party given in the Plains Hotel.

The city of Cheyenne has again opened its schools, theaters, etc. The threatened epidemic of scarlet fever was efficiently handled and controlled. Major Smoke is again a sufferer from a severe attack of the grip.

Orders have been received by the mustering officers to discontinue the demobilization of the Colorado Infantry and to remuster the Wyoming National Guard, recently mustered out

here. Colorado Cavalry, still here, expects to receive similar orders.

Mrs. Schillerstrom received word this week that Captain Schillerstrom was sent from Columbus, N.M., to the hospital at El Paso, suffering from appendicitis. He has undergone a successful operation.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 24, 1917.

Eight San Diegans, including a number of the enlisted men at the Signal Corps Aeronautical School at North Island, are taking flying lessons from Orvar Meyerhoffer, an aviator who operates a hydroplane here. During the past year or more Meyerhoffer has taken several thousand people on flights over the city and the bay. He has announced that, in case of war with Germany, he will turn over the facilities of his flying-boat school and seaplane factory here to the Government, and in addition will tender her services in instructing aviation students.

Mrs. Howson W. Cole, wife of Surgeon Cole, U.S.N., and Miss Pendleton, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., were hosts at a dinner at Hotel del Coronado Tuesday, among their guests being Paymr. and Mrs. Eugene Douglas, Capt. and Mrs. John Miller.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard K. Cravens gave a dinner Monday at Fort Scott for Capt. and Mrs. Jairus Moore, Miss Rosalie Hammer, Capt. John S. Pratt and Capt. Harry A. Schwabe. Mrs. Martha Pratt Donnellan entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Merriman, Wright, McNamara, Innis, Lewis, Treuholtz and Brooks.

The annual banquet of the Pacific coast branch of the Association of U.S. Military Academy Graduates took place at the Palace Hotel on Saturday. Gen. J. Franklin Bell was toastmaster and speeches were made by Gen. Henry E. Noyes, Capt. A. H. Payson, Gen. J. P. Wisner, Gen. C. A. Woodruff, Col. J. F. Huston and Gen. Robert K. Evans.

Mrs. Robert K. Evans, who, with General Evans, is visiting in San Francisco, and Mrs. George S. Young, who recently arrived here, shared the honors at a luncheon given Saturday at the Century Club by Mrs. Lea Febiger. Mesdames William C. Butler, J. D. Arnold, Virginia Cox Maddox, George S. Young and Robert K. Evans were guests. Col. and Mrs. Febiger have been visiting friends in Santa Barbara.

Miss Lila McDonald was hostess Wednesday at a dinner party for Miss Gertrude Hunt, James Kuhn, Lieut. Otto K. Sadtler and Mrs. Robert Cary. Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis were guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. William McCleary on Thursday. Among their guests were Lieuts. and Mesdames Richard Cox, George Brigham, Mrs. Cummings, Miss Alma Arnold, Col. John P. Hains and Major Sam F. Bottoms.

Mrs. Thomas P. Bernard had dinner on Wednesday for Mrs. de Loffre, Major Gen. and Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin, who are visiting here from Denver, and Col. and Mrs. John B. McDonald, Brig. Gen. W. S. Schuyler and Col. J. K. McGunneagle gave a tea recently in honor of the Misses Morrison. Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt entertained Friday at a luncheon for Mesdames Bell, Caldwell, Cox, Burr and Holt. Rear Admiral William F. Fulton presided at a luncheon Thursday in honor of Max Tarus, who is visiting here from Chicago.

Mrs. Louis S. Chapplear entertained at a party Friday in honor of the fifth birthday anniversary of her son, Louis Chapplear, Jr. The children included Misses Eleanor Ryan, Marion Clark, Hormae Mehrants, Catherine Donnellan, Ethel Clark, Masters Allen Ryan, Alden Russell, Frank Robert Arnold, Master McCleary, William Sibert, Hamilton Russell, Fritz Hotz, Jack Donnellan and Charles Clark.

Major Sam F. Bottoms gave a dinner recently at Fort Winfield Scott for Col. and Mrs. Frank Coe, Miss Emma Hermann, Mrs. M. C. Bottoms and Capt. John Pratt. Mrs. Frank Woodbridge, who is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. George S. Young, was guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Gerald Branton on Tuesday at the St. Francis Hotel for Mesdames Young, Caldwell, Woodbridge, Burr and Miss Deborah Carle. Capt. and Mrs. John R. Thomas, who arrived recently from Honolulu, are also staying at the Cecil Hotel, entertained at dinner Tuesday for a number of their friends. The Five Hundred Club was entertained Tuesday by Mrs. Martha P. Donnellan.

The hop at Fort Scott last Thursday was preceded by the usual number of dinner parties. Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell entertained at a buffet supper at Fort Mason for a large number of guests. At another dinner Mrs. Agnes L. Shillock and Mrs. Jean Kullman presided in honor of their sister, Mrs. R. W. Johnson.

Mrs. Philip Wales entertained at tea Saturday for about twenty friends. She entertained at luncheon recently, afterward taking her guests to the Cavalier-Minatore concert. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell's home at Fort Mason was the scene of an informal luncheon on Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. George S. Tiffany, Capt. and Mrs. John B. Murphy and Col. Melville W. Rowell were dinner guests of Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell on Monday at Fort Mason. Mrs. Bell entertained the Bridge Club on Monday, and the guests were also entertained at luncheon. Miss Polly Young was honored guest at a luncheon given Monday at the Clift Hotel by Miss Dorothy Caldwell. Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis were guests of honor at the dinner at which Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Brigham presided Thursday. Seated about the table with the hosts and honored guests were Major and Mrs. Frank Grant, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. William McCleary, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Cox, Mrs. Martha P. Donnellan and Col. John P. Hains. Major and Mrs. Philip G. Wales entertained at dinner at the Palace Hotel on Thursday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell, who recently returned from Honolulu. Those invited were Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sprague, Miss Augusta Ames, William Sanford and J. C. Carson.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., March 17, 1917.

Congressman John F. Miller, of Seattle, was the guest of Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan over Tuesday night. Congressman Miller was formerly mayor of Seattle, has been a resident of Seattle for many years and is well informed as to navy yard needs. He will be heard in Congress in the near future.

Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, wife of the Commandant, left on Tuesday for Annapolis to be present at the graduation of their son, Kenneth. Kenneth was born in Alaska and appointed from that country. He is nineteen years and nine months of age. Mrs. Martha Geilow, who has been visiting in Portland, returned Saturday and will continue her visit with her daughter, Mrs. Fisher, and Naval Constr. C. W. Fisher; Mrs. Geilow's home is in Georgia and she has been spending the past year in the Northwest. Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary entertained at dinner Wednesday complimentary to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells and Surg. and Mrs. A. J. Geiger.

Among the Navy people attending grand opera in Seattle last week, with the National Grand Opera Company as an attraction, were Mrs. R. E. Coontz, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Wood, Ensign and Mrs. W. M. Corn, Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. Chew, Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Waddington and Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt.

Paymr. J. Hornberger has just successfully passed through an operation for appendicitis and is still confined to the Naval Hospital.

Rear Admiral Vincendon L. Cottman, whose death occurred in Washington, D.C., on March 10, had twice been captain of the yard here and was commandant of the yard for two years previous to his retirement. He and Mrs. Cottman had chosen Seattle in which to spend their latter days and had settled down for a much needed rest and enjoyment. Ill health

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broke in on this pleasure and they decided to go East for treatment and a visit with relatives. The Admiral, however, was under the care of Navy physicians for the whole stay in the Capital. Mrs. Cottman's sister, Mrs. Harriet Brown, is the only relative in this vicinity.

Sgt. E. L. Jones received orders last week detaching him from duty at the Naval Hospital and ordering him to duty at Guam. With the good wishes of their many friends they sailed on the S.S. Governor on Friday for San Francisco, where they will buy furniture, as none is furnished in the islands. They sail April 5 for Guam.

Mrs. A. R. Wentworth was honor guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. C. Benson Wood in Seattle on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Irwin gave a cafeteria supper on Thursday, followed by bridge, for Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Capt. and Mrs. Ivan O. Wettenberg, Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Ely, Capt. and Mrs. Tom Barber and Miss White, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at dinner on Sunday complimentary to Chaplain and Mrs. T. B. Thompson and Capt. and Mrs. Barber.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells, Miss Mary Wells and Mrs. C. M. Perkins were guests of Mr. Charles Woodruff at a moving picture party at the Dream Theater, in Bremer-ton, on Friday evening. Mrs. W. H. Stiles entertained at dinner and cards at the Kitsap Inn on Wednesday for Miss Colbouy, Paymaster Colbouy, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. H. Lacy, Lieut. Kenneth Heron and Dr. I. C. Wood. Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Taylor entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Perry on Tuesday for Ensign and Mrs. W. D. Baker, Mrs. Brown and Lieut. P. Rice. Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacy entertained at Monday dinner complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Coontz, Mrs. Wyman and Miss Oakes.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 1, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace F. Baker entertained at cards on Monday for Mrs. Rowley, Dr. and Mrs. Gunckel, Miss Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Strong, Miss Turner winning the prize, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham were dinner hosts on Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. B. Y. Read, Miss Margaret Read and Miss Irwin. Capt. Charles D. Herron, recently transferred from Infantry to Field Artillery, spent several days at Jefferson Barracks waiting to take recruits to the border and join his regiment, the 3d Field Artillery.

Mrs. Claude M. Thiele entertained at a bridge tea on Wednesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Cowin, Harris and Everett; all the other ladies coming in at five for tea.

After the skating on Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham served a Welsh rabbit for Dr. and Mrs. M. J. White, Capt. and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. and Miss Spence, Capt. and Mrs. McCommon, Miss Read, Miss Irwin, Major Pipes, Dr. McBeath and Mr. Langdon Morton. Miss Cameron Turner, of Memphis, guest of Dr. and Mrs. Gunckel, is quite ill with scarlet fever.

Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. McCommon were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. George Le R. Irwin on Friday, the entire party going to the ladies' night at the club.

Miss Margaret Read, guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. B. Y. Read, leaves for her home in Washington.

ton on Monday. Mrs. E. R. Spence and Miss Marjorie Spence, of Milwaukee, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. Easton Morton, returned to their home on Saturday.

Capt. F. M. Jones, who has been on leave, spent a few hours at the post on Monday en route to join his regiment, the 7th Cavalry, at Douglas.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 28, 1917,

With two classes weekly in Red Cross work and one morning a week devoted to sewing for the French relief fund, the women of Mare Island find much of their time taken up. Twice each week the ladies of the yard gather at the home of Mrs. F. M. Bennett, where Miss Bennett is hostess during the absence of her mother in Virginia, for instructions in first aid work. The doctors attached to the yard and to the ships now here are giving the lectures. Wednesday mornings many of the ladies gather at the home of Mrs. James Reed, where sewing for the French sufferers was inaugurated two months ago.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Tom Simons spent the week-end with the former's brother-in-law and sister, Paymr. and Mrs. R. K. Van Mater. Mrs. Simons has been making her home in San Francisco for a month. Mrs. J. O. Gawne entertained at a large bridge party last week. Seven tables were played. Naval Constructor Gawne's parents, who visited here a few months ago and have since been in Southern California, came back for the week-end. They left Monday for the East. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gawne accompanying them as far as Sacramento. Mrs. Gawne has left for Los Angeles after an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Toaz.

Mrs. Wallace Bertholf has arrived from the East to visit her parents in Los Angeles while Lieutenant Commander Bertholf is at sea. She will probably come to San Francisco while on the coast. Miss Mary Gorgas spent a few days last week in San Francisco as the guest of Mrs. P. Van H. Landale. Mrs. Charles P. Nelson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Nelson of the Philadelphia Yard, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Roy Bishop, of San Francisco. Mrs. A. Weeks entertained at a luncheon at the Palace Hotel for her.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles H. McMorris spent the week-end in San Francisco with the latter's father, Colonel Case. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Luchel visited relatives in Berkeley over the week-end. He will leave here shortly on the Saturn for Alaska, having been assigned to duty in connection with the radio expedition which is to be sent North. Mrs. C. A. Carlson entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mrs. H. P. Perrill. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell motored to Calistoga on Sunday, with Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. Price as their guests. Comdr. and Mrs. Price are occupying apartments at the Seevil in Vallejo. Comdr. and Mrs. M. St. C. Ellis also made a trip to Calistoga on Sunday, with Miss Ruth Hasca and Miss Priscilla Ellicot as their guests.

Miss Orynta Gatch is up from Berkeley and has taken an apartment at Vallejo, where she and her brother, Lieutenant Gatch, will make their home during the time his ship is at the station. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. R. Sargent enter-

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food supplies, camp equipage, forage and other freight is being carried right along with the regiment. This is being done by motor truck and tractor train, this being the first instance in the history of the U.S. Army that a caterpillar tractor has been used to follow in the wake of a regiment, hauling trailers with the freight of the outfit. The results of this experiment will probably decide to a certain extent what use the Army will make of the tractor in transporting troop supplies and equipment.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 25, 1917.
Gov. Simon Bamberger has issued a call for volunteers for the Utah National Guard, asking for 800 additional young men to fill the ranks to required strength.

The Oregon Short Line Railroad has sent a communication to the training camp officials pledging 100 men for the training camp and promising to retain all of them on its payrolls during the camp. Captain Santschi has been detailed by Gen. J. Franklin Bell for an instructor at the camp. The students of the University of Utah have sent a formal petition to the faculty members requesting that a military department be established immediately and that an Army officer be sent them for the instruction required. The matter has been put in the hands of the board of regents.

The new troop at Ogden, Troop K, of the Cavalry, has been inspected by Col. J. B. McDonald and accepted into the state's troops. The new officers are Capt. J. Ray Ward and Lieuts. J. W. Farley and Roscoe C. Glasman. Ogden's other company, which spent several months at the border, is Troop B. The Utah National Guard will celebrate on Monday, March 26, its twenty-third birthday, having been organized on that day in 1894. Col. H. M. H. Lund, who is still a member of the Guard and is now on the governor's staff, was an officer of the original company.

Capt. and Mrs. Eugene Santschi, who have been stationed at Logan Agricultural College for a few years, will move to Fort Douglas within the next fortnight and will shortly be at home in No. 32, next door to the Hess family. Mrs. Verne R. Bell and her small son have left the post and gone to Denver to spend a few months with Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, parents of Mrs. Bell, who are making their home there at present. Chaplain John T. Axton has been spending the past few days at Douglas packing the household goods of the family and preparing them for shipment to Fort Leavenworth, where his family has preceded him.

Bartlett Hess has been made official "chalkologist" of the senior class of the Salt Lake High School and will take part in a most interesting entertainment planned for the near future. Capt. J. D. Watson, recruiting officer for Salt Lake and surrounding territory, reports the enlistment of Daniel Boone, a great-grandson of the great Boone, in a recent bunch of recruits.

Cliff Thompson, the leading man of the local stock company, has taken his examination for a commission in the Army as second lieutenant, Capt. W. B. Elliott having conducted the same. Mrs. W. B. Elliott, who was operated upon for the removal of her tonsils recently at the post hospital, has recovered satisfactorily and is able to be at home once more.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 31, 1917.

Brig. Gen. Francis J. Kerman, recently promoted and ordered to the El Paso district for duty, is expected here to-morrow. Col. George H. Cameron, now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, comes to the El Paso district to relieve Col. D. L. Tate, 5th Cav., who goes to Fort Sam Houston. Capt. Walter E. Prosser, who has been in charge of the El Paso Signal Corps supply depot, has left for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty as commanding officer of the Signal Corps company.

Charles M. Newman, a prominent business man of El Paso, has been appointed to co-operate with the Army Q.M. Corps in the purchase of supplies. Mr. Newman has been called to attend a meeting in Washington, D.C., early in April in connection with the work.

The classes in first aid given under the El Paso Chapter of the Red Cross were started on Monday evening. Dr. B. F. Jenness, U.S.N., retired, of El Paso, will be the instructor. At present there are to be four classes a week, comprising both men and women.

A new silk flag was presented to Company K, Texas N.G., on its return from border patrol duty on Monday, Brig. Gen. George Bell making the presentation speech at a public ceremony. Major Tom Lea at the same time presented a state flag to the organization, which has been on eleven months' border duty.

Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 8th Field Art., has been asked by Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, 20th Inf., to take charge of the work in the big tabernacle left vacant by the departure of Chaplain John T. Axton, whose recent promotion has taken him to other fields. N. P. Rosseshow, assistant secretary of the Hague Peace Conference, is the guest of Col. George T. Langhorne, 5th Cav., at this post. Major Frank C. Baker and Major William P. Jackson, recently appointed for duty with the 20th Infantry, have arrived at the 20th Infantry camp.

Arrangements have been completed for exchange of the old School of Mines property, adjoining the reservation, for the 105-acre piece that has been used for a number of years as a target range. The site of the school will be available for hospital additions or aviation purposes, as it is expected that in the near future an aviation school will be established at this post. The old target range will be plotted and sold as building lots by the purchasers.

Spanish War veterans in El Paso held a meeting Thursday evening, at which the entire strength of the organization here has offered its services in the event of war with Germany. All of the sixty-five members present signed the first enrolment list.

Major Gen. John J. Pershing spent Friday night in El Paso, the guest of A. P. Coles. General Pershing was returning to his station at San Antonio from Los Angeles and a trip of inspection of troops along the border.

Three Army airplanes flew over El Paso Thursday and alighted at this post. The aviators were in command of Capt. T. F. Dodd, A.S., stationed at Columbus, N.M. The machines returned to Columbus the same afternoon. The border patrols are being put in telephone touch with Army headquarters in El Paso. The 13th Cavalry, under command of Col. Henry T. Allen, made an all-day march up the country into New Mexico on Friday.

Major Harrison Hall has been transferred to the 4th Artillery, stationed in the El Paso district, from the coast artillery service. El Paso has just been designated one of the main supply depots for the Southern Department and a commission of prominent citizens will assist the Army officers in their purchases. In the event of war an enormous amount of supplies would be necessarily concentrated at this point. Gen. Eben Swift, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, is planning a number of field exercises to take place the latter part of April. Col. D. L. Tate, 5th Cav., left to-day for his new station at San Antonio. He was given a farewell reception at the Knights of Columbus Hall by the officers of the regiment.

Chaplain Timothy O'Keefe was in charge of the entertainment. Lieut. Albert J. Myer entertained with a chafing-dish supper party after the week-end dance of the Country Club last Saturday. The Army Chaplains' Alliance met last Saturday and had luncheon at the Sheldon Hotel. Present were Chaplains Chouinard, Brander, Randolph, Smith, Lloyd, O'Keefe, Clemens and Grimes. Col. and Mrs. Henry H. Whitney entertained with a dinner at the Country Club last Saturday for seventeen. The party remained to the week-end dance. A number of young officers and Army ladies, with several friends from the city, enjoyed a picnic at Las Cruces, N.M., Monday.

Lieut. Charles Chaffee, recently appointed to the Regular Army from El Paso, and who will leave soon for his new station with the 9th Infantry, was given a farewell party on Monday evening by friends in the city.

Capt. John Herringshaw entertained a party at dinner at the Sheldon Hotel on Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard

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have as their guest Miss Pauline Beckwith, of Coronado, Cal., who arrived at the garrison on Friday. Miss Beckwith will be one of the bridal party at the marriage of Miss Marguerite Heard, which takes place on April 8. Miss Elizabeth Comstock, of Providence, R.I., also one of the wedding party, arrived last week.

Major and Mrs. James S. Parker entertained a party at dinner at the Officers' Club Wednesday. Mrs. George M. Apple entertained with bridge on Wednesday at Mrs. Ladd's tea rooms in the city. The prizes were won by Mesdames James S. Parker, Frank C. Burnett and P. D. Glassford.

The Army Bridge Club met on Wednesday with Miss Valeria Garrard. The prize was won by Mrs. H. M. Hobbs. The members of the West Point Class of 1892, stationed in El Paso, comprised a dinner party at the fortnightly dinner-dance of the Country Club on Thursday. They were Col. Henry F. Whitney, Majors W. C. Rogers, F. A. Wilcox, S. V. Ham, J. R. Lindsey, C. B. Sweezy, George McMasters and E. M. Leary. Miss Genevieve Hornbrook was hostess of a bridge party on Thursday. The prizes were won by Mrs. H. T. J. Crean and the Misses Mary Alves and Winifred Martin. Capt. and Mrs. John L. De Witt entertained a party of ten at the Country Club dinner-dance on Thursday. El Paso Aerie No. 73, Order of Eagles, entertained on Thursday night complimentary to members of the order among the soldiers who served with the punitive expedition in Mexico. About seventy-five soldiers enjoyed the affair.

The dance of the 8th Cavalry Brigade Friday night at the Paso del Norte Hotel was attended by a large number of officers and their families. The 20th Infantry band furnished the music. Receiving were Major and Mrs. L. B. Simonds, 20th Inf.; Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Burnett, 16th Inf., and Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Shaffer, 6th Inf. Mrs. Norton E. Wood entertained with an informal bridge party at her home near the Country Club on Friday. Mrs. Lesley J. McNair won the prize. Col. and Mrs. William H. Allaire gave a dinner for ten on Friday.

Mrs. Louise Furlow, of Americus, Ga., is the guest of her son, Capt. James W. Furlow, at this post. Mesdames J. T. Sayles, L. S. Carson and L. L. Lawson gave a bridge party at the home of Mrs. Carson on Friday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Williams Elliott, Harry Potter, William J. Nicholson and O. W. Rethorst. Capt. William C. Sherman gave a dinner party at the County Club on Saturday in honor of Miss Marguerite Heard.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, March 1, 1917.

Mrs. H. L. Steele entertained at tiffin on Feb. 15 for Mesdames Fry, Nelly, Weeks, Hayes, Borden, Castle, Griswold and Short. Lieut. and Mrs. Crespi spent a few days at Leichuan recently as guest of Lieutenant Ayer. Mrs. Dunlop is convalescing from an operation which she has undergone at the Victoria Hospital and has been moved to her quarters on Army Terrace.

Colonel Hale entertained at a large "stag" dinner on Thursday in honor of Major General Saito, Japanese military attaché to China, with station in Peking, his other guests being Major General Ishimatsu, Lieutenant Colonel Tanaka, Major Iaurushima, Major Iwakura, Captain Isobe, all of the Japanese Imperial troops of North China; Major Nathan, president of the Kailan Mining Company; Mr. Foley, superintendent of the Pukowand Mukden Railroad; Mr. Hamlet, American head of the Standard Oil Company in North China; Mr. Luckner, American lawyer in Tientsin; Colonel Lindsay, Major Ely and Bell, Captains Ford, Weeks and Kinard, Mr. Momikura, of the Chinese customs, and Mr. Hunt, of Tientsin. Capt. and Mrs. Dockery's dinner guests on Tuesday were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lindsay, Major and Mrs. Steele, Lieut.





and Mrs. Short, Dr. and Mrs. Le Hardy and Chaplain and Mrs. Watts. John Steele entertained all the boys of the regiment at supper and the movies on Tuesday, to celebrate his ninth birthday anniversary. Helen Nelly entertained at a birthday party on Wednesday for all the Army children, besides many little civilians. Hatchets and candied cherries were taken home by the children.

Major and Mrs. Newell were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ford over Feb. 19 and 20. Capt. and Mrs. Ford entertained at a tea-dance for Major and Mrs. Newell on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Yount had dinner for them on Monday, and Colonel Hale was host for them on Tuesday at dinner. Major and Mrs. Bell, stationed in Tongshan for the past six months, have been ordered to the States on the March transport for station at Fort Bliss, Texas.

The transport Warren docked at Chingwangtao on Feb. 18. Major Steele, who went to Tsingtao the first of the month to inspect Government beef, returned on the Warren. Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Cowley were also passengers. They remained in Tientsin only until the return trip of the transport.

Mrs. Griswold was hostess at tea on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. De Funial entertained at dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Lindsay, Col. and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mesdames Ford and Christie, Colonel Hale and Captain Keck.

Capt. and Mrs. Fry were hosts at dinner on Friday. Major and Mrs. Steele entertained at dinner on Feb. 25 in honor of Colonel Hale, who has been in China in command of the China Expedition just one year. Their dinner guests were Capt. and Mesdames Ford, Castle, Lieuts. and Mesdames Crea, Yount, Colonel Hale and Captain Kinard. The Sunday night song services being held by Chaplain Watts at the All Saints' Church are most successful, the enlisted men attending in great numbers and showing considerable interest.

According to the present plan of Colonel Hale, a camp will be established at Chingwangtao for the troops of the China Expedition during the summer months. After one month's target practice at Leichuang, each battalion will spend a month at Chingwangtao. The encampment will commence June 1. An ideal camp site on the beach south of Chingwangtao has been selected. The site is on a slight elevation about 200 yards from the water's edge. The camp will be equipped with an artesian well and it is planned to build several permanent structures for company kitchens and dining rooms. There will be accommodations for families of officers and a general mess will be established for them. Although the troops of other nations in China have always spent the hot summer months in camp at the seashore, this is the first time a similar plan so beneficial to the general health of the command has been contemplated.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

We are indebted to the Guam News-Letter of January for the following personal items:

A moonlight picnic and swimming party was given at Piti in honor of Mrs. Roy C. Smith, "first lady of the land." The marine band played for dancing on the dock. On Dec. 15 Governor and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Manwaring, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Ensign and Mrs. Fenn.

Dr. and Mrs. Harry D. Johnson had dinner Dec. 16 for Paymaster Murray, Lieutenant Pickett and Mrs. Talbot. The Monday Evening Bridge Club was entertained Dec. 18 by Surg. and Mrs. Peck; prizes went to Mrs. H. D. Johnson, Lieutenant Commander Cook, Ensign Fenn and Mr. Wilcox.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlin G. Cook bade farewell to a host of friends when the transport Sheridan sailed from Guam on Dec. 27. Their departure was a distinct loss to the island. Lieutenant Commander Cook has filled a number of appointments most creditably and is responsible for much of the progress made by the island during the past twenty-one months. During his tour of duty he has held the offices of vice governor and senior aid to the governor, executive and aid to the commandant of the Naval Station, captain of the yard, head of the executive department, head of the department of education, head of the department of mathematics and physics, and editor and manager of the Guam News-Letter.

Lieut. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., arrived in Guam on Dec. 27 via Army transport Sheridan for duty as aid to the governor and commandant. He was accompanied by his mother, wife of Capt. Frank W. Bartlett, U.S.N., now on duty in Philadelphia; his sister, Miss Marjorie, and brother, Bradford. Lieutenant Bartlett has come from duty at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Berkeley gave a dinner on Dec. 29 for Lieutenant Commander Cronan, Lieutenant Hall, Assistant Surgeon Lhamon and Assistant Paymaster Murray, of the U.S.S. Supply. Mrs. Lucius W. Johnson entertained Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Manwaring and Mrs. Thing. Bridge was enjoyed after dinner, the prize being awarded to Mrs. Thing. Mrs. Talbot entertained Mrs. Lafrenz and Mrs. Harry W. Johnson. Miss Eleanor Blain, house guest of Surg. and Mrs. Peck, entertained Miss Detweiler and Miss Johnson.

Major and Mrs. Manwaring started off New Year's eve with supper for Lieutenant Commander Cronan, Miss Smith, Miss White, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Johnson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Berkeley, Miss Bowman, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodworth, Mr. Wilcox, Ensign and Mrs. Fenn, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Thing and Capt. D. F. Smith. Most of the officers of the station and their families welcomed the new year in at the Officers' Club. Music was furnished by the marine band. At midnight the lights were turned out at retreat and on again at reveille. An impromptu dance ensued after the din of whistles and bells had subsided, and a serenade in front of the government house. A Happy New Year for Guam was voted unanimously.

Mrs. Talbot took her turn as hostess for the Evening Bridge Club on Jan. 2. Prizes were won by Dr. H. D. Johnson, Mrs. Thing, Ensigns Fenn and Dombrowski. On Jan. 6 Governor and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Miss Bartlett, Ensign Dombrowski, Oberleutnants Roger and Frank. Lieut. and Mrs. Metcalf entertained at dinner Jan. 6 for Surg. and Mrs. Peck and Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot. All went to the dance at the government house afterward. On Jan. 13 Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Woodworth entertained at dinner in honor of Governor and Mrs. Smith.

On Jan. 9 a jolly party had a beach supper at Tumon. A promenade in the moonlight, a phonographic concert, a magnificent bonfire made by the destruction of two condemned houses, and a luscious supper comprised the program. The two hospital apprentices stationed at Tumon decorated their quarters beautifully and turned them over to the party, and did all they could to further the comfort and enjoyment of the merrymakers, who were Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Bradford Bartlett, Miss Smith, Miss White, Sampson Smith, Surg. and Mrs. Peck, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Thing, Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz, Ensign and Mrs. Fenn.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., March 17, 1917.

The Shafter Bridge Club met on Wednesday, Mrs. Claire R. Bennett hostess, and the meeting was the largest held this season, nine tables playing. The prize was won by Capt. John B. Richardson, of Schofield Barracks. Mrs. John T. Mason, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood, for three months, departed for her home in the States on the Great Northern on Friday. Mrs. Mason was the recipient of many complimentary parties and carries with her the aloha of her friends at Fort Shafter.

Major and Mrs. William B. Cochran were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Clark, of Pearl Harbor, when they entertained on Tuesday. The many friends of Major and Mrs. George H. Jamerson and their small son, Osborne, are rejoicing at the news of their return to the islands soon. Lieut. Lester D. Baker and Miss Baker had tea with Miss Skeel at the Moana on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. William E. Hunt entertained at a supper on Wednesday, complimenting Mrs. John T. Mason, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood, Dr. and Mrs. B. K. Strumberg, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp, Lieut.

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Plant Arr...	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45
" " Lie...	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00
Warehouse Arr...	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15

NOTE—These four trucks on a 15 minute headway make a round trip every hour.

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and Mrs. John S. Sullivan, Capt. and Mrs. Raymond A. Wheeler and Mrs. Edward F. Witsell.

Lieut. William H. Jones is a new arrival on the post, having reached here on the transport last Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel J. Heidner are also newcomers from the States. They have with them their sister, Mrs. McAdams. Col. and Mrs. William R. Dashill entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. John B. Richardson and their small son, Junior, on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett had as guests for luncheon and dinner on Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Heidner and Mrs. McAdams. Lieut. William H. Jones was luncheon guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood on Tuesday.

Mrs. John T. Mason was hostess at a tea at the Lanikai tea rooms on Wednesday. She was assisted in entertaining by her daughters, Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood and Mrs. W. S. Greacen. Enjoying the occasion were Mesdames Wheeler, Reinschke, Bennett, Cochran, Rosenbaum, Hardigg, Camp, Strumberg, Muhlenberg, Sullivan, Witsell, Knowles, Lohman, Sneed, Kumpe, Ovenshine, Sorley, Hartshorn, W. Hunt, McClellan, E. Hunt, Burnett, Sears, Rice, Dashill and Pearson.

Comdr. and Mrs. Victor S. Houston had as dinner guests at the Country Club on Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Sloan. Capt. and Mrs. Alden C. Knowles were guests from Fort Shafter when Mrs. Bland entertained at dinner at the Country Club on Tuesday. Capt. Edwin S. Hartshorn and family are spending a few days at Haleiwa. Miss Isabel Baker had Miss Marion Chapin as luncheon guest on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel J. Heidner have been assigned to quarters lately occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Fredendahl.

Mrs. Guy G. Palmer was hostess at tea for Mr. and Mrs. Nitchley, Miss Nitchley, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Rockwood and Mrs. Sullivan on Thursday to make the outgoing passengers acquainted before they sailed on the Great Northern on Friday. Mr. and Miss Taylor had Capt. and Mrs. Alden C. Knowles in for dinner at the Moana on Thursday. Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell left on the Thomas last week for their new post on the border. Chaplain William R. Scott, Mrs. Scott, the Misses Scott and Master William Scott were passengers on the same transport.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lohman had dinner with friends at the Pleasanton Hotel on Monday. At Capt. and Mrs. Gentry's dinner on Thursday at the Moana Hotel the guests from the post were Capt. and Mrs. William E. Hunt, Lieutenant Lohman and Col. William Weigel. Miss Isabel Baker had dinner with Miss Eleanor Gartley on Thursday and Miss Gartley took her guest to the Moana to enjoy the garden fiesta.

Mrs. McQuesten, who has been a constant visitor at the Tuesday evening Bridge Club during her stay on the islands, entertained at a luncheon and bridge at the Country Club on Thursday. Those bidding from the post were Mrs. Raymond A. Wheeler, Mrs. William E. Hunt, Mrs. Julia Lohman and Mrs. Alden C. Knowles. Lieutenant Burlingame and Miss

Daphne Dow had a buffet supper with Mrs. Edward F. Witsell on Sunday. Miss Jessie Deens was with Capt. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett for dinner on Wednesday and the latter accompanied them to the Bridge Club. Mrs. Edger's guests were Miss Margaret Hopper, Mrs. William O. Smith, Mrs. O. P. Dowling, Mrs. Alonzo Gartley, Mrs. Charles A. Reynolds, Mrs. James B. Houston, Mrs. Andrew Fuller and Miss Carolyn Huggit. Instead of the usual bridge, a "button-hole contest" was indulged in and when the needlework was finished Miss Margaret Hopper's and Mrs. Fuller's were voted the best done. They had to cut to see who the winner was and Miss Hopper won on the cut. To Miss Huggit went the booby gift for the poorest specimen.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 20, 1917.

The arrival of the transport Sherman brought many new officers to the post, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Durfee, Chaplain and Mrs. Winters, Major and Mrs. Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. Spalding, Dr. and Mrs. Skelton, Mrs. Britt, Major Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Pratt and Capt. and Mrs. McMullen.

Capt. and Mrs. Love were dinner hosts on Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Klots and Miss Klots, of New York city. Col. and Mrs. Littebrant entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Hedden, Col. and Mrs. Albright and Major and Mrs. Sorley. Capt. and Mrs. De Rusy Heyle gave a breakfast on Sunday for the members of the Mongoose Hunt Club, including General Treat, Major and Mrs. Austin, Capt. and Mesdames McIntyre, Thomas, Kilbourne, Browning, Lieut. and Mrs. Vanderveer, the Misses Margaret and Katherine Treat, Misses Gertrude and Katherine Jones, Miss Witherspoon, of New Orleans, Lieutenants Selleck, Greenwald, Murphy and Arnold.

Mrs. Helme, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Paine, was dinner host on Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. Hodges were dinner hosts on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Greacen and Lieutenant Bonestelle. Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham gave a bridge-luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames Lyon, Willard, Meals, Pridgen, Lowe, Jones, Frank, Calder, Ballinger and Willis.

Mrs. Walter Pridgen is spending a week at the Colonial Hotel in Honolulu. Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre entertained at dinner on Wednesday, complimenting Capt. and Mrs. Conger Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. Kerr, Capt. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson.

Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow and Mrs. Richard Kimball have each taken a set of quarters at Fort Kamehameha during their husbands' guard tour. Mrs. J. L. Mason, of Sierra Madre, Cal., was hostess at tea on Wednesday at Lanikai in Honolulu for Mesdames Sorley, Sneed, Ovenshine, Burnett, Hunt, Kumpe, Sears, Greacen and Miss Hodges.

Col. and Mrs. Durfee were house guests of Capt. and Mrs.

April 7, 1917.

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Blasland for several days after arrival of the transport. Dr. and Mrs. Harry H. Blodgett have moved into Honolulu, where they will make their home in the future. Col. and Mrs. Hodges have moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Colonel Bailey.

The 32d Infantry is in camp at Fort Shafter for the month of March.

Capt. and Mrs. Riggs's dinner guests on Wednesday were Capt. and Mrs. Kiehl, Lieut. and Mrs. Cheney, Lieut. and Mrs. Estes. Mrs. Charles F. Leonard entertained the 1st Infantry Reading Club on Thursday. Mrs. Sneed has been house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hartshorn at Fort Shafter.

Col. and Mrs. Hedekin had Capt. and Mrs. Boniface and Miss Isabel as luncheon guests on Wednesday. Mrs. Pillow gave a bridge-luncheon at the Country Club on Wednesday for Mesdames Cheney, Hedekin, Day, Willard, Reeder, Hoyle and Reardon.

The ladies of the 4th Cavalry entertained Saturday at a bridge-tea as a compliment to Mrs. Lloyd M. Brett, who is a recent arrival at Castner. Mrs. Karl Truesell gave a bridge on Saturday. Guests were Mesdames Albright, Willard, Halstead, Corby, Day, Smith, Gregg, Abraham, Bell, Wyman, Spalding, Jordan, Calder, Gooley, McClean, Dickinson, Erlenkotter, Pick, Denson, Baxter and Ballinger.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 13 (SERIES 1917).

Hdqrs. U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, March 21, 1917.

283. (1) The following copy of a Navy general order is issued in advance of its promulgation by the Navy Department, together with detailed instructions pertaining to the Marine Corps Reserve. The provisions of Marine Corps Order No. 34 (Series 1916) are hereby revoked, and the following order will be substituted therefor:

(2) The Marine Corps Reserve is divided into five general classes, viz.:

Class 1. The Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.
Class 2. The Marine Corps Reserve A.
Class 4. The Marine Corps Reserve B.
Class 5. The Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps.
Class 6. The Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve.

These classes correspond (except such changes as have proven to be necessary to adapt them to the Marine Corps) to the like numbered classes of the Naval Reserve Force.

Members of the Marine Corps Reserve will be issued a distinctive button which may be worn with civilian dress. They will be entitled, in signing their names, to subscribe thereafter the title of their rank, followed by the words, "UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE," or, the letters, "U.S. M.C.R."

(3) Eligibility.—There are eligibility rules for each class and subdivision of class. Any person to be eligible for membership in any class must:

(a) Be a citizen of the United States.

(b) Obligate himself to serve in the Marine Corps throughout a war or during the existence of a national emergency, declared by the President, should either arise during his term of service.

(c) Must have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

(4) Pay of the Marine Corps Reserve.—Each member receives annual retainer pay in addition to active duty pay. This varies in the different classes and subdivisions and will be given in detailed instructions for each class. Members of the volunteer Marine Corps Reserve receive no retainer pay or uniform gratuity in time of peace.

(5) Duties and Requirements of Members of the Marine Corps Reserve.

(a) Do active duty in time of peace on their own request and, except in the case of men transferred to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve from the active list after sixteen or more years' service, are not subject to Navy Regulations except when on active duty.

(b) Make such reports concerning their movements and occupations as may be required by the Major General Commandant.

(c) Report for inspection under such conditions as may be ordered by the Major General Commandant.

(d) Cannot be an officer or enlisted man in any other branch of the military service of the United States or of any state, but may accept any other position in public service.

(e) Requirements for each class will be given in detail under instructions for that class.

(6) Enrolments, Ranks, Appointments and Commissions, Marine Corps Reserve.

(a) There shall be allowed in the Marine Corps Reserve the

various ranks, not above the rank of major, corresponding to those of the Marine Corps.

(b) When first enrolled, members of the Marine Corps Reserve, except those in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, shall be given a provisional rank in accordance with their qualifications determined by examination.

(c) No member shall be confirmed in his provisional rank until he shall have performed the minimum amount of active service required for the class in which he enrolled, nor until he has duly qualified by examination for such rank under regulations prescribed by the Major General Commandant.

(d) No person shall be appointed or commissioned an officer in any rank in any class of the Marine Corps Reserve, or promoted to a higher rank therein, unless he shall have been examined and recommended for such appointment, commission or promotion by a board of three officers of the Marine Corps not below the rank of major, nor until he shall have been found physically qualified by a board of medical officers to perform the duties required in time of war, except that former officers of the Marine Corps, who shall have enrolled in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, may be appointed in the rank held by them without examination other than the physical examination herein prescribed.

(7) Administration of the Marine Corps Reserve.

(a) The Marine Corps Reserve shall be organized and administered by the Major General Commandant, and the Marine Corps Headquarters shall hold the same relation to the Marine Corps Reserve as it does to the personnel of the Marine Corps.

(b) The administration of the Marine Corps Reserve will be carried on through the following:

(1) The Marine Corps recruiting service.

(2) Commanding Officers of marine barracks.

(3) Such other officers as may be detailed for this duty.

(c) The Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, shall issue all circulars relating to the organization and administration of the Marine Corps Reserve.

(d) For the purpose of organizing and administering the Marine Corps Reserve, the present recruiting districts are designated as reserve districts and the officers in charge of these districts are, for like purpose, designated as commanding officers.

This order is too long to publish in full, but we brief some of the essential points that follow. To simplify and insure uniformity the following terms will be used: "Reserve Officer," "Reserve Warrant Officer," meaning commissioned or warrant officer in the M.C.R.; "Reservist," an enlisted man in the M.C.R.; "Training Center," place where members of corps receive active training; "Mobilization Point," place where they are sent upon call to active service.

To meet the emergency that exists at this time it is stated that special effort should be made by the enrolling officer to have all men take three months' active service training immediately upon enrolment, to be performed at the nearest marine barracks.

FLEET MARINE CORPS RESERVE.

Under "Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, Eligibility," provision is made for the following classes: Class 1 (a), only former officers of the U.S.M.C. who are citizens of the United States and left the Service under honorable conditions are eligible. Class 1 (b), men who have been or may be entitled to honorable discharge from the Marine Corps after at least one term of enrolment and who are citizens; last discharge must have been honorable; a complete enlistment during minority is considered as four years' service for purpose of enrolment. Enlistment for 1 (a) and 1 (b) for four years and for continuous service re-enrolment must occur within three months. Class 1 (c), enlisted men of the Marine Corps who have completed sixteen years in naval service, who may upon expiration of term of enlistment be transferred to the Fleet M.C.R. with rank then held. Class 1 (d), those of twenty years service or more, who may in the discretion of the Major General Commandant be transferred to the Fleet M.C.R. at any time during the current enlistment. The status of Classes 1 (c) and 1 (d) is similar to that of men on the retired list.

Pay.—The annual retainer pay of Class 1 (a), officers of Fleet M.C.R., shall be two months base pay of corresponding rank in the Marine Corps. Class 1 (b) receive, if with less than eight years naval service, \$50 per

annum; eight to twelve years, \$72; twelve or more years \$100. Class 1 (c) receive one-third base pay of last enlistment plus continuous service and good conduct pay and plus an increase of ten per cent. for extraordinary heroism in line of duty. Class 1 (d) receive one-half base pay and like additions, including also ten per cent. for twenty years service with an average in conduct of ninety-five per cent. Enrolment or re-enrolment within three months of last term carries an increase of twenty-five per cent. of base retainer pay for each enrol.

When on active duty, pay and allowance of Fleet M.C.R. shall be same as of Marine Corps of corresponding rank and length of service. Retainer pay is in addition to active duty pay.

Provision is made for keeping enrolment records. Pay accounts and retainer pay accounts will be carried by the Assistant Paymaster, U.S. Marine Corps, 291 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Classes 1 (a) and 1 (b) will be paid quarterly; 1 (c) and 1 (d) monthly; by check.

Upon reporting for active service for training, officers receive a uniform gratuity of \$50, enlisted men \$30; in time of war \$100 and \$60. This uniform gratuity is allowed for each enrolment, but members of Classes 1 (c) and 1 (d) do not receive it.

Duties and Requirements.—In addition to those cited in paragraphs 3 and 5, above, is included three months active duty during each enrolment; this does not apply to Classes 1 (c) and 1 (d). The commanding officer of a reserve district assigns officers and men to active duty for training on application; this includes members of Classes 1 (c) and 1 (d). Duty may be performed in one or more periods, but to receive travel allowance each period must be not less than one month. Report for inspection must be made under conditions prescribed by the Major General Commandant, under penalty of forfeiture of pay due. Monthly report of movements and occupations must be made to the commanding officer of their district, under penalty of stoppage of retainer pay.

Uniform.—This paragraph prescribes the articles of clothing the reservists should keep on hand and present for inspection when required. If any are lacking on first reporting for service they will be issued at the training center, under authorization of commanding officer. Uniform for Class 1 (a) includes 1 undress, 4 white undress and 2 summer coats; overcoat; raincoat or cape; 2 flannel shirts, O.D.; 1 undress and 4 white undress trousers; 4 summer field breeches and 4 summer field trousers; white and field undress caps; hat and cord ornaments and devices; sword; gloves; shoes leggings; compass; watch; trunk locker; bedding and clothing rolls, etc., and officers' field equipment when adopted. For Classes 1 (b), (c) and (d) uniform includes blanket, overcoat, tan shoes, 2 shirts O.D., dress and field coats, dress and field trousers, trousers belt, field hat, dress cap and ornaments for same and leggings.

Enrolments.—Enrolments shall be for a period of 4 years. Enlisted men of the Marine Corps entitled to honorable discharge may be enrolled in Class 1 (b). Fleet M.C.R., with same permanent rank held at time of discharge; or if eligible may be transferred to any other class.

Former officers eligible for enrolment in Class 1 (a) may make application for enrolment to the Major General Commandant, and if approved will report for physical examination; if qualified appointment is issued in last grade held in Marine Corps for a period of 4 years. Instructions for enrolling officers follow.

Promotions.—Members of the Fleet M.C.R. who have established their qualifications by examination may be given warrants or commissions as marine gunners, quartermaster or assistant paymaster's clerks, or second lieutenants; which shall not deprive them of retainer pay or other allowances; but no warrants or commissions shall be given prior to Jan. 1, 1918.

Rank, Transfers, Discipline.—Officers shall rank with but after officers of corresponding rank in the Marine Corps. Transfers may be made upon request from one class to another for which qualified. Discipline for members of the Fleet M.C.R., when on active duty shall be the same as for men in the Marine Corps; members of Class 1 (c) and 1 (d) are always subject to same discipline as men in active service.

Retirements.—Members of the Fleet M.C.R. of 20 years efficient service may be retired with rank held at the time and shall receive in lieu of pay a cash gratuity equal to retainer pay during last term of enrolment; this applies only to members of Classes 1 (a) and 1 (b). Members of Classes 1 (c) and 1 (d) who have been transferred to the Fleet M.C.R. after 30 years' service, including naval service and service in the Fleet M.C.R., may be placed upon the retired list of enlisted men of the Marine Corps with pay plus allowances.

Discharges.—In time of peace may be granted upon retirement of clothing gratuity during current enrolment, etc.

Insignia.—Insignia of members of the Fleet M.C.R. shall be a distinctive badge or button to be worn with civilian dress. Penalty is provided for those unauthorized who wear the insignia. Buttons will be issued gratuitously by the Adjutant and Inspector's Department.

Instructions follow to commanding officers of reserve districts and of training centers.

Class 2, Marine Corps Reserve A. is described in paragraphs that follow. Those eligible to it are citizens of the United States experienced in the military profession, who have enrolled for general service and complied with the requirements, which include the following: For officers, provisional—satisfactory evidence as to ability and character; 2 years experience as officer in a military organization, military school or college; physical and professional examinations for provisional rank, as prescribed. They must be not less than 20 nor more than 35 years old at first enrolment and grade of provisional appointment will depend upon previous experience. After three months' active service an officer may be confirmed in provisional rank after examination. Requirements for men, provisional, include evidence as to ability and character; age from 18 to 35 years, etc. For provisional officers and men retainer pay is \$12. For officers confirmed, the annual retainer pay is two months' base pay of corresponding rank in Marine Corps, plus continuous service pay. When on active duty pay is same as for members of Fleet M.C.R., retainer pay being in addition.

Duties and requirements are same as for enrolled members of Fleet M.C.R., with limitation that a period of active service training cannot be for less than 3 weeks. The uniform includes only the more essential items of that for members of the Fleet M.C.R. Enrolments shall be for 4 years. Other provisions governing the Fleet M.C.R. are also applicable to Class 2, M.C.R. A, except those inconsistent with special requirements.

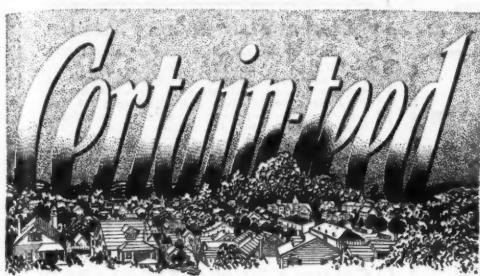
Class 4, Marine Corps Reserve B. is next described. Those eligible are citizens capable of performing useful service in the Marine Corps or in connection with defense and maintenance of naval utilities; such as owners and operators of automobiles, auto trucks and cycles, airplanes, etc., who may be enrolled under agreement to take their vehicles in time of war upon reasonable indemnity. Provisional officers must furnish satisfactory

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evidence as to ability, etc., and qualify for provisional rank by examination. Provisional men must furnish evidence as to ability, character, etc., and must be capable of service such as radio, telegraph and telephone operators, mechanics, carpenters, machinists, and other trades useful in naval defense. Pay, duties, uniforms, etc., are similar to those of Class 2, M.C.R., A. Enrolments are for 4 years.

There follows Class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, to include former officers and men of the Marine Corps who are members of the Naval Flying Corps and who may be transferred to the Marine Corps Reserve. Also surplus graduates of the aeronautic school may be commissioned as second lieutenants in the M.C.R. Flying Corps. Civilians skilled in flying craft shall be eligible for membership, and other members of the M.C.R. may be transferred to the M.C.R. Flying Corps, upon qualification. Other minor divisions of Class 5 are specified. There follows Class 6, the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve, to be composed of members of the M.C.R. eligible for membership in any one of the other classes, who oblige themselves to serve without retainer pay and the uniform gratuity in time of peace. When on active duty

their pay is the same as corresponding rank in the Marine Corps.

RIFLE NIGHT-SIGHTS.

Twelve hours do not make a working day on the fighting fronts. Even though the grist of the day's fighting has been heavy, the belligerents sometimes battle far into the night. This they are able to do with the aid of rifles fitted with night-sights, the invention of a British artilleryman. The invention consists of two spring clips which can be quickly fastened to the front and rear sights of the British infantry rifle. On the spring clips are painted strips of luminous paint which make two rough sighting points by which to direct the rifle.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

A new military rifle which seems possessed of considerable merit has been invented by R. G. Packard, jr., of Brooklyn, N.Y., and many advantages over sporting and military guns now in use are claimed for it. The rifle has a bolt action similar to the Army gun, but it does not require any safety device for locking to prevent accidental discharge. The gun has no trigger under the lock as is usual, but there is a thumb trigger on the upper side of the hand grip between two upwardly projecting sides at the breech, provided with grooves which form a base for an upper inverted U-shaped sliding trigger guard, which is attached to the rear end of the firing pin and moves with it. The peep sight is mounted on this upper sliding portion of the trigger guard. This peep-sight, it is claimed, is a great advantage over those now in use. By shortening the distance between the comb and the butt plate and increasing the drop of the stock, the peep-sight may be brought to within four inches of the eye, without danger of injury from recoil of the gun. This it is claimed gives greater length of range between sights, greater accuracy of aim, and a greater facility for quick sighting and firing. The use of the thumb trigger is intended to do away with the tendency to elevate or produce a side movement at the muzzle during the act of firing that is apt to occur in using the usual finger trigger. The rifle is a magazine arm and holds five cartridges. The thumb trigger is protected by walls in the breech mechanism to insure the safety of the gun from accidental discharge.

During the Civil War one of the drummers, while the regiment was on move, had a penchant for foraging on his own account, and the chickens had to roost high to escape his far-reaching hands. Whenever night overtook them this drummer had a good supper provided for himself. On one occasion he had raked in a couple of turkeys and had put them into his drum for convenience in carrying. When the regiment was halted for the night, the colonel immediately ordered dress parade, and the drummers were expected to beat up. The forager made his drumsticks go, but the quick-eyed colonel noticed that he was not drumming. "Adjutant," said the colonel, "that man isn't drumming. Why ain't he drumming?" The adjutant stepped up to him, saying, "Why ain't you drumming?" "Because," said the quick-witted drummer, "I have got two turkeys in my drum, and one of 'em is for the colonel." The adjutant went back, and the colonel asked, "What is it?" "Why, he says he has got two turkeys in his drum, and one of 'em is for the colonel." Up to this point the conversation had been carried on in a low voice, but when the adjutant reported, the colonel raised his voice so that all could hear: "What! sick is he? Why didn't he say so before? Send him to his tent at once!"—*Argonaut*.

The advent of the airplane in modern military equipment has made it necessary to modify to some extent the method of physical examination of applicants," writes Dr. Charles P. Small in the Journal of the American Medical Association. "Because of the unusual and, until within a few years, the absolutely unknown conditions which the aviator must encounter, there must be a special standard of physical fitness, quite different in some respects from that required of men in other branches of military service. In time of peace the physical standard in all branches of the Service should be maintained at the highest possible point. In time of war, when the need for all available fighting forces is urgent, the physical requirements of recruits might have to be considerably lowered. To lower the standard required of aviators, however, even in time of war, would be to incur the danger of most serious risks." He summarizes the optical requirements of a successful applicant for Army aviation service as: Unorrected vision of 20/20 in each eye; binocular vision; absence of nystagmus; normal muscle balance and competent ocular muscles; normal pupillary reaction and no

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pupil irregularities when dilated; normal media and fundi; normal visual fields, by perimetric examination; normal color sense.

As an illustration of what Great Britain proposes to do for commercial development around Bagdad and in Mesopotamia generally the following inquiry coming to Pittsburg mills from the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia Development Company, of London, bears witness. It calls for 232,000 tons of 65-pound rails, and accessories including about 60,000 kegs of spikes, 600 tons of fish plates and 1,500 tons of bolts. In rolling stock, a total of about 18,000 freight and passenger cars is wanted, together with about 1,200 locomotives. Of one type of freight car, about 12,500 are asked. Prices also are requested on sixty-eight cranes, a number of gas holders and a vast number of wooden ties. These are for developments in and around Bagdad.

At the annual meeting of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Co., in Hartford, Conn., on April 2 the statement of the past year's business made public showed that the profits for the year were 259 percent or \$6,345,731.39, and dividends of sixty-three percent or \$1,575,000, were declared. New buildings cost \$530,000 and new equipment \$1,750,000. Cash on hand and investments amounted to \$11,518,402.97. The value of the plant is put at \$2,762,151.94, and merchandise on hand at \$2,994,448.74. For the munition tax \$850,000 has been set aside, and there are \$25,000,000 worth of unfinished contracts. At present 3,874 employees are on the payroll, and new buildings and new equipment will be required by new contracts.

The American Consul at Havre, J. B. Osborne, reports that the present war has created an unheard of demand for artificial limbs of all kinds. Three winter campaigns have caused many foot amputations, necessitated by frozen feet. It is understood that the French government has recently established in the center of France a factory of articulated limbs in order to meet the steadily increasing needs of the military hospitals.

When the news reached the village that Pat Kelly had got the V.C. the priest went and told his deaf old grandmother. "Well, yer reverence," said the old lady, "I hope he won't be as bad w'it as he wor w' the measles. Our Pat wor always like that; if there was anything catching going about, he was sure to get it."—*Boston Transcript*.

"My voice is for war."

"Yes, but are you willing to offer the rest of yourself?"

(We printed this quip six months ago; it is even more pat-to-day. Come, now, ye wind warriors, ye Bombastes Furiosos of the billboards, for a showdown!)—*Boston Transcript*.

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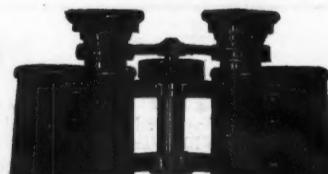
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